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U.S. ALLIES 'ISOLATED' IN OPPOSING NUCLEAR FREEZE

PM211413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "For a Freeze on Nuclear Arsenals: UN General Assembly Approved Two Important Resolutions"]

[Text] New York, 15 Dec -- By an overwhelming majority of votes (122 for, 16 against and 6 abstentions; 119 for, 17 against and 5 abstentions) the UN General Assembly has adopted two resolutions calling for an immediate freeze on nuclear arsenals.

Warning of the catastrophic consequences of the nuclear arms race, these documents urge all nuclear powers simultaneously to freeze the production of nuclear systems and the creation of new nuclear warheads. The international community also appealed to the United States and the USSR to cease totally all nuclear tests and to take other steps aimed at curbing the arms race.

As was only to be expected, only the United States and its closest allies, primarily in NATO, opposed these resolutions. Demagogically declaring that his delegation votes against these documents "with heavy heart," American representative L. Fields tried to justify this with reference to the same old Soviet nuclear threat and the need to carry out "arms upgrading" and only then begin talks.

This stand, like Washington's militarist plans, drew sharp criticism from the socialist and nonaligned countries. During the debate on the resolutions many delegates pointed straight at the real reason for the R. Reagan administration's sabotage of the idea of a freeze -- the White House's desire for military superiority, which it is trying to achieve by creating first-strike systems such as the MX, the Pershing II, Trident II and cruise missiles.

As for the Soviet Union, our country, as Soviet representative V.L. Israelyan declared, supports the freeze initiative and views it as a first step on the way to really limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. Sharp criticism was leveled at various fabrications by official Washington and NATO representatives about some sort of Soviet "superiority" in the nuclear sphere -- fabrications which, according to the Soviet representative, serve as propaganda cover for continuing the arms race and fueling international tension.

Commenting on the results of the vote on the resolutions, THE NEW YORK TIMES was forced to admit that the United States and its closest allies remained in total isolation in their opposition to a freeze on nuclear arsenals.

PRAVDA CONTRASTS ATTITUDES AT VIENNA TALKS

PM211541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Boris Orekhov "Commentator's Column": "Different Approaches"]

[Text] Vienna -- The latest, 28th round in the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe has ended. The participants were dealing with two documents -- the draft "Agreement on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments and Related Measures in Central Europe at the First Stage" submitted by the Polish delegation on behalf of the GDR, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR, and the draft agreement submitted by the Western powers.

The debates which took place once again demonstrated the sides' different approaches to one of the most important international problems. Even initial familiarization with the Western draft shows that it does not meet the principles of reciprocity and undiminished security for the sides. The West, for instance, wants the Warsaw Pact states to reduce their troops in central Europe by 260,000 men, while the NATO countries reduce theirs by only 90,000 men; it wants the socialist countries to withdraw its troops by whole divisions, and the NATO countries to withdraw theirs by units, subunits and even...individual servicemen.

It is not hard to make out from the Western draft that its authors seek to retain a free hand to build up armaments in order to undermine the established equilibrium of forces in central Europe. To this end, contrary to the agreement reached earlier, they seek to remove from the agenda at the talks the question of arms reduction and also reject a "freeze" on the numerical strength of the armed forces of all states not participating in the reduction at the first stage.

The draft proposed by the socialist states is, on the contrary, based on observance of the principle of reciprocity and equality of commitments and proceeds on the basis that all the direct participants in the talks will make approximately proportionate contributions to a significant reduction in troop numbers -- to the tune of at least 170,000 men. The document proposed by the socialist countries ensures the reliability and continuity of the process of lowering the level of military confrontation on the European Continent.

In the course of the sessions in the round which has just ended there was no shortage of assurances from the Western side of its desire to achieve progress at the talks. But matters went no further than unsupported declarations. Observers reporting the progress of the talks note that the position of the western delegations is an exact reflection of NATO's general course of the accelerated buildup of military preparations and of securing military advantages for itself.

The stalemate at the Vienna talks could be overcome. All that is needed now is a constructive approach on the part of the Western participants in the talks to the problems under discussion.

WESTERN REACTION TO ANDROPOV PROPOSALS NOTED

Hasty Reaction

LD221338 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Next here is a commentary by our observer Aleksandr Vladimirov. This is what he writes.

The gala session in the Kremlin for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was still in progress when my Western counterparts reported already that the new Soviet proposals to limit and reduce nuclear armaments made by the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Yuriy Andropov, had been rejected in the Western capitals. The United States State Department, the British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson declare one ahead of another that the Soviet proposals are unacceptable.

Why such a hurry? The problem at stake affects the destinies of mankind without exaggeration. Why hurry without bothering to examine these important proposals, to study them, at least waiting for some time for the sake of decency and not to reject everything outright on the spur of the moment? The whole point is apparently that some Western leaders are indeed in a hurry.

They hasten to reject, to distort the Soviet proposals before people have learned about them. The BBC already deplores the fact the Yuriy Andropov's proposals can be welcomed by supporters of nuclear disarmament in Britain and in Western Europe as a whole. And so, such hasty attempts are made to distort these proposals. For example, the United States State Department claims that the Soviet Union is out to get nuclear superiority over the United States. Where have they found such information? Didn't Yuriy Andropov express the Soviet readiness to reduce Soviet strategiv armaments by 25 percent in order, with the appropriate reductions in American armaments, to have an equal number of strategic weapons delivery vehicles for both states? Where did the State Department spokesman get the idea that the Soviet Union proposes limiting nuclear armaments only in Europe? Didn't the Soviet leader declare that our proposals cover all types of strategic weapons without exception and provide for a reduction in their arsenals by hundreds of units?

As far as Europe is concerned, it is not serious at least to declare, as Mrs Thatcher did, that the Soviet proposals are aimed at maintaining the Soviet nuclear superiority in Europe. There is no such superiority now, and the USSR does not press for it in the future. [sentence as heard] Didn't Yuriy Andropov express readiness to have a situation when the Soviet Union retains in Europe only as many missiles as Britain and France have together and not a single missle more?

There is no ground to claim that the West cannot allow a reduction in nuclear armaments because of a supposed Soviet superiority in conventional armaments at a time when the Soviet Union expresses willingness to limit both types of weapons and pledges not to use them first.

There is a Russian proverb which says "if you hurry, you make people laugh." The proverb could be applied to the hasty reaction in the West to the Soviet proposals, but the issue at stake is enormously serious.

U.S., NATO 'Embarrassed'

LD230044 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 22 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Many state and public figures in various countries today stress that the USSR comes out on the international arena as a bulwark of peace and the freedom of the peoples. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary made his proposals at a moment which is very important for the continuation of talks on control of armaments -- one could say at a moment which is decisive for the fate of mankind. These proposals deserve careful study. However, as can be seen from incoming reports, in certain circles in the United States and some other NATO member countries, the USSR's new peace initiatives have caused embarrassment and irritation. Attempts are being made there to belittle the significance of these initiatives and to distort their meaning and importance, to justify the line of the United States and NATO aimed at the arms race.

Commenting on this negative position -- which was expressed in particular in a statement by a representative of the U.S. State Department, who called the Soviet proposals unacceptable -- the U.S. CBS television company notes that Washington is clearly disturbed by the fact that the Soviet initiatives might undermine support for the zero option of President Reagan. The television company cites in this connection statements by West European diplomats that the Soviet proposals would undoubtedly have great influence on public opinion in West European countries.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS UN DISARMAMENT DECISIONS

LD201940 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 20 Dec 82

["Against the Arms Race" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- Decisions adopted by the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly in the field of disarmament "reflect the growing concern of the people for their future, and their desire to put an end to the arms race," IZVESTIYA writes today.

Recalling that the General Assembly approved, among other things, the Soviet Union's proposal on "an immediate end to and ban on nuclear weapons tests," the newspaper says that, in the opinion of the session's participants, a corresponding treaty "will erect a barrier in the way of developing new varieties of nuclear weapons and thus slow down the arms race. A ban on nuclear weapons tests will contribute to easing international tensions, and to stabilizing the strategic situation. When such a treaty is concluded, there will be more possibilities for curtailing the production of such weapons and bringing them under control."

Representatives of a number of countries, the newspaper says, said that "an immediate end to and ban on nuclear weapons tests will help to call a halt to the very dangerous process of proliferation of these weapons in the world. It has long been an open secret that Israel has developed its nuclear weapons and that some other countries are trying hard to organize production of these weapons."

IZVESTIYA draws attention to the fact that the USA and its NATO allies at the recent session "went out of their way to prevent the adoption of resolutions aiming at easing international tensions and reducing the nuclear threat. They erected artificial barriers in the way of discussing major initiatives in the committees, and voted 'against' at the plenary meetings. The USA opposed almost all the resolutions on nuclear weapons, and the attempts by the international community to achieve a ban on the use of these weapons and to drastically reduce their stockpiles."

In summing up the results of the session, the newspaper stresses that many of its decisions "aim at preventing a nuclear catastrophe and curbing the arms race."

U.S. OBSTRUCTIONISM AT UN ON DISARMAMENT VIEWED

LD220834 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 22 TASS -- News analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

The 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, which has just closed, has done a large amount of work. The results of this work are designed to contribute to the resolution to the main problem confronting the international community now, that of putting a stop to the dangerous arms race and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. Most of the more than 60 resolutions adopted by the session on disarmament issues are consonant with the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, which have been widely approved by the participants in the world forum. The Soviet Union's specific and constructive proposals constitute in their totality a large-scale programme for urgent measures for strengthening peace, cursing the arms race and for disarmament.

At the same time the results of the session have most clearly shown who is opposing these peace initiatives, who is opposing real measures designed to stop humankind's slipping down into the abyss of an all-destroying nuclear war.

The USA, the biggest nuclear power of the West, is refusing to follow the example of the USSR, which has put forward a truly history-making initiative, by having unilaterally committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Nobody will be deceived by the allegations that the West cannot make such a commitment, as the Warsaw Treaty, as is claimed in the West, has a superiority in conventional weapons. It is generally known that the Soviet Union is ready also to reach agreement to the effect that the sides never make the first use of both nuclear and conventional weapons.

It is precisely the USA which has opposed the proposal on an immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, which was approved by an overwhelming majority of the participants in the General Assembly session. The reason behind that refusal is clear: A prohibition of such tests would be an essential obstacle for the Reagan administration in pursuing its course for the nuclear weapons race, for a further perfection of nuclear weapons, development of its new types and systems.

Only the representative of the USA voted against the resolution, which demands that effective measures be taken to prevent the arms race in outer space. The reason behind that is also obvious: The Pentagon intends to turn near-earth space into a potential theatre of military operations. Isn't it with that aim in view that the "shuttle" system is being tested and perfected at an accelerated rate?

A multitude of such examples of the obstructionist stand taken by the U.S. delegation at the session could be cited. At the same time the American delegation has failed to put forward a single constructive proposal and more often that not found itself in total isolation or in company with a small group of countries following into Washington's footsteps. The underlying reason for this stand of Washington is its striving to ensure military superiority over the USSR for the implementation of the American global hegemonistic aims by means of an unprecedented arms build-up.

The U.S. General Assembly has clearly demonstrated who really strives for disarmament and who is sabotaging it, who wishes to keep his fingers on the triggers of nuclear weapons, and who proposes to put a reliable safety catch on those weapons. Addressing the celebration meeting in Moscow on December 21, Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: "The Soviet Union will do everything it can do to secure a tranquil, peaceful future for the present and coming generations."

U.S. EFFORTS TO MILITARIZE SPACE CITED

New Command Center

LD132054 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 13 TASS -- The Pentagon is soon going to start building a new space operations command centre outside the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, according to the American television network CBS. It said the now operational command centre near the city of Cheyenne was supervising the expanding U.S. military space program, which covered the growing military capability of the shuttle spacecraft as well as reconnaissance, navigational and other satellites. The telecast said the centre was also monitoring what it described as "the Russians' activity" in outer space.

The United States had developed space weapons to be launched by nuclear rockets mounted on F-15 planes which had a high flying ceiling, the CBS reported. Besides, it said, the United States was conducting secret work to devise satellite-killer laser weapons.

Under contracts with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, eight American aerospace corporations are studying opportunities for developing long-term orbiting stations designed to perform combat tasks. Work is going at full tilt to develop new military satellites for such uses as a more precise homing of ICBMs. THE NEW YORK TIMES noted the priority growth rates of appropriations for war preparations in space. The Reagan administration, it said, was bent on increasing spending on military space programs by ten per cent a year, with the average increases of the Pentagon budget amounting to seven per cent.

Development of Space Weapons

LD151246 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- The U.S. efforts to militarise outer space have sharply increased since the Reagan administration started counting more overtly on brutal military force in its plans for establishing world domination, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) writes today. The Pentagon brings to the fore the development of combat space means capable of destroying various objects in both space and in the air and on land, the newspaper points out. Special attention is given to designing anti-space systems and, in particular, anti-satellite ones.

Noting that the Pentagon's program includes the production of interceptor satellites, flying platforms, transport aircraft etc. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes further that the U.S. Air Force is also planning the wide use in space of special orbital stations capable of accomplishing a wide range of military tasks including reconnaissance, control of various space and ground combat means as well as destruction of enemy space objects. The U.S. feverish efforts to militarise outer space and to devise frenzied plans for the conduct of war in space, the article stresses, once again expose the falsity of the "dovelike" demogoguery of the White House.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON MX FUNDING NOTED

LD212210 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 21 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulayokov]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has approved the decision of the congressional conference committee to refuse to provide funds to the Reagan Administration for the start of production and deployment of MX missiles. The question of these first-strike missiles was considered in the conference committee since the House of Representatives and the Senate had earlier adopted contradictory decisions on the issue. On the one hand the White House has been forbidden to allocate almost $1 billion for the start of production and the deployment of MX missiles; on the other hand, Congress has been recommended to allot $2.5 billion to the continuation of research and design operations. Despite the various stipulations, these decisions leave a loophole for the White House, which is striving to implement its militarist program.

COMPARISON: USSR SPOKESMAN ON MBFR TALKS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 17 December in its Second Edition on page 3 carries a TASS English dispatch headlined "An Unconstructive Stance." It has been compared with the TASS version published on page AA 1 of the 17 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "MBFR Talks Close; USSR Spokesman Views Progress" and the following variation has been noted:

Paragraph 2, from the end of line one, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: ...plenary meeting today. As a spokesman for the Soviet delegation reported at a press conference, he described the results of the round as unsatisfactory, and ....(picking up line four, rewording)

USSR, PRC AGREE ON CROSS-BORDER TRADE

LD221420 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Vladivostok December 22 TASS -- A new stage of talks on border trade between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China has come to an end. During a working meeting held in Grodekovo village (in the south of the Soviet Far East) representative of the foreign trade organizations of Heilongkiang Province (PRC) and the Dalintorg foreign trade organisation of the USSR agreed upon a list of consumer goods for two-way trade and their prices. The two sides agreed to hold at the beginning of next year a final meeting in the city of Kharbin where the first contracts on border trade are expected to be signed.

MOSCOW TV CITES PRC REPORT ON ANDROPOV SPEECH

LD230032 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 22 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Excerpts] Here are some more examples of commentaries in the foreign press. The Chinese RENMIN RIBAO, in its reports on the jubilee celebrations in Moscow, cites the part of Andropov's report which says that the U.S. program of further stepping up armaments will not force the USSR to make unilateral concessions and that in response to the challenge from the U.S. side of the USSR will be forced to deploy its own corresponding weapons systems.

REPORTAGE ON PRC RECEPTIONS MARKING ANNIVERSARY

Huang Hua, Ulanhu Attend

LD231211 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 23 TASS -- A reception to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has been held at the Soviet Embassy in the People's Republic of China. Present at the reception from the Chinese side were member of the Politbureau of the CPC Central Committee, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ulanhu, member of the Council of State of the PRC Huang Hua, Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, and other officials.

Beijing on 21 Dec Fete

OW221620 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association held a cocktail party at the Beijing International Club on the evening of 21 December to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Xie Bangding, vice president of the Chinese People's association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and head of the China-USSR Friendship Association; Qian Qichen, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs; Wei Yuming, PRC vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Chen Zinren, advisor to the PRC minister of culture and other officials were present at the cocktail party. Soviet Ambassador to China Shcherbakov and his wife and workers of the Soviet Embassy in China were invited to the cocktail party.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, was first to propose a toast at the cocktail party. He said: 30 December 1982 is the 60th anniversary since the founding of the Soviet Union, established by Lenin, the great teacher of revolution of the world's proletariat. On behalf of the Chinese people, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association, I ask Ambassador Shcherbakov, his wife and our Soviet friends to pass on cordial festive congratulations to the great Soviet people. Wang Bingnan noted that traditional revolutionary friendship exists between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. We, the Chinese people, highly value friendship with the Soviet people.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association will as before be zealously working for the development of friendship with the Soviet people.

We sincerely hope that, thanks to the joint efforts of the Chinese and Soviet people, traditional friendship between them will steadily strengthen and develop.

In his speech at the cocktail party Soviet Ambassador Shcherbakov thanked Wang Bingnan for his congratulations. A Chinese color feature film "The Little Tea House" was shown at the cocktail party.

Moscow TV Report

LD230046 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 22 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Excerpts] Yesterday and today solemn meetings of the progressive public continued to take place in foreign countries devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the Chinese Peoples Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society held a reception. Wang Bingnan, president, who made a welcoming speech at the reception, congratulated the Soviet people on the great festival. Comrade Shcherbakov, ambassador of the USSR in the PRC, made a speech in reply at the reception. Also present at the reception were Qian Qichen, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs, other Chinese officials and representatives of the Beijing public.

Film Noted

OW220226 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association gave a cocktail party and a film reception in Beijing on 21 December to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

Soviet Ambassador to China Shcherbakov, Mrs Shcherbakov and members of the Soviet Embassy in Beijing attended the cocktail party.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and other Chinese personnel were present.

U.S. SOWING MISTRUST BETWEEN INDIA, PAKISTAN

LD230000 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] New Delhi December 22 TASS -- A malicious propaganda campaign has been unleashed in the American press with direct participation of U.S. special services over the Indian-Pakistani consultations on normalisation of relations between the two countries, scheduled to open in New Delhi tomorrow. The aim of the campaign is to poison the atmosphere of the negotiations, to sow mutual mistrust between the participants. The favourite methods — slander and misinformation were put into play. A "canard" on some intention on the part of India to launch a bombing strike against Pakistan's nuclear facilities was dished to the U.S. mass media. The Indian Government turned down with indignation that yet another fraud, cooked by the CIA. [sentence as received] the newspaper NATIONAL HERALD points out that Washington resorted to ill-intentioned slander to justify massive deliveries of American up-to-date military equipment to Pakistan. The United States does not confine itself to "psychological warfare" against India. The CIA inspires new sallies of Kashmir secessionists who advocate accession of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan. As was reported by the newspaper TRIBUNE, the so-called "Kashmir Liberation Front" sent secret letters and instructions to ring leaders of secessionist groupings, operating in that Indian state. In those letters and instructions it is said that they will be provided with weapons to "liberate Kashmir from Indian occupation.". That grouping, based in London, is known to have links with the American and British intelligence services.

Commenting on these anti-Indian designs, the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES points out that relaxation of tension in the relations between Pakistan and India does not suit certain circles in the United States. These circles fear that economic and political cooperation between the two countries could lessen Pakistan's dependence on the United States and jeopardize its plans to use that country as a bridgehead for subversive operations against Afghanistan.

VINOGRADOV CRITICIZES U.S. AID TO PAKISTAN

PM211247 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Dec 82 p 3

[Military-political commentary by V. Vinogradov: "Dangerous 'Progress'"]

[Text] Pakistani President Ziaul Haq has paid an official visit to the United States. He was received by President Reagan and held talks with Vice President Bush, Defense Secretary Weinberger and other leading figures of the U.S. Administration.

During the talks special emphasis was placed on the further development of military cooperation between Washington and Islamabad. General Ziaul Haq was assured by the White House that the United States "will not renege on its promises" to Pakistan. Addressing a press conference, a high-ranking administration representative confirmed the intention "to continue to make a contribution to the consolidation of the security" of Pakistan by continuing to supply it with modern U.S. weapons. He also stressed in particular the "identity of interests" of the United States and Pakistan in "an extremely important strategic region of the globe" which is how Washington sees Southwest Asia.

This "identity" was demonstrated primarily with respect to Afghanistan. As is well known, this sovereign state was the target of aggression from international imperialism, whose main organizer and inspirer is the United States. Terrorists formations undergo intensive training and are armed at camps created on Pakistani territory and are then sent into the DRA. Both the United States and Pakistan confirmed the constancy of their "approach" to Afghanistan.

Nor do official Washington circles conceal their interest in having the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces' make use of Pakistani military bases. The existence of such bases and accelerated arming of Pakistan, the United States believes, would considerably facilitate the U.S. Administration's pursuit of a policy of blackmail and threats with respect to those Asian states whose independent course is giving rise to overt irritation in the White House.

On the eve of the Pakistani president's visit, Washington announced the beginning of deliveries of new F-16 fighter bombers to that country. In accordance with the agreement, a broad flow of U.S. tanks and armored personnel carriers, artillery pieces, missiles and electronic equipment is already entering Pakistan. Under the 6-year program approved last year Washington will provide Islamabad with military and economic aid totaling $3.2 billion. That was what Reagan had in mind when he told General Ziaul Haq that the United States would not renege on its promises to Pakistan.

It is indicative that the White House intends to expand its military support to Islamabad in contravention of U.S. laws which forbid the rendering of such "assistance" to countries which are working on the creation of atomic weapons. And Pakistan, the press has reported, is carrying out a full-scale nuclear program and Washington, while verbally stating that it is against the proliferation of nuclear weapons, is in fact conniving with the Pakistani leadership's nuclear ambitions. As a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State said, at the meeting in the White House the U.S. side "was satisfied with the explanations" given by Ziaul Haq on this question. In this connection let us recall that the U.S. F-16 aircraft which have begun to arrive in Pakistan can carry nuclear weapons.

Commenting on the Pakistani president's first official visit to the U.S. capital, THE NEW YORK TIMES noted with satisfaction that it marked "substantial progress" in the consolidation of ties, primarily military ties, between Washington and Islamabad. But in the Asian capitals this "progress" has caused the gravest concern. As Indian Defense Minister Venkataraman stated, Pakistan's arms buildup is in excess of its defense needs. Therefore, Pakistan's militarization, which is being carried out with U.S. aid, he said, cannot fail to cause anxiety in neighboring countries.

UNDERGROUND RADIO DISTORTS AFGHAN REALITY

PM211615 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 17 December in the Morning Edition carries on page 5 a report on the use of French radio transmitters by "Radio Free Kabul" inside the DRA.

The article, entitled "Rebuffing Slanderers", by correspondent G. Ustinov, writing from Kabul, reads in full as follows:

"Direct interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs -- this was how (Adina Sangin), mayor of Kabul, in conversation with me, termed the subversive activity of the French radio transmitters introduced into Afghan territory.

"'Hiding behind the call sign "Radio Free Kabul,"' he said, 'these underground stations are pouring out a filthy stream of lies and slander against the lives of the people and the life of the capital and are tarnishing revolutionary reality in every way. They impudently speak of "disorders and deprivations" allegedly occurring in our main city, circulate rumors about equipment shortages and relish the details of terrorist acts by the enemies of the revolution.

"'These malicious inventions have nothing in common with the truth or the real state of affairs. Present-day Kabul, whose population exceeds 1 million, is living a normal working life.

"'This year we have allocated the city's inhabitants over 2,000 plots of land to build houses of their own and have distributed over 1,500 apartments in well-equipped apartment blocks. And our republic's enemies simply cannot spoil the mood of Kabul's citizens by their yelping from the underground.

"'Yes, individual terrorist acts are still taking place in the city. It is not we who are to blame for them. For example, (Ahmadshah Mas'udi), a prominent clergyman, member of the Supreme Council of Ulemas of Afghanistan and member of the National Fatherland Front, was killed in his own home by counterrevolutionaries during evening prayer on 20 November. At the end of November our enemies set off several explosions in densely populated districts of the city. People were killed and many were injured.

"'The enemies' intrigues are not taking place with impunity. Thanks to the persistence and determination of the security organs and the sarandoy (militia), those guilty of these bandit attacks were soon arrested and are now awaiting trial. Nor will the subversive activity of the hostile radio stations entrenched on our country's territory be longlived. The "Voice of Free Kabul",' the city's mayor stressed, 'is not the one that whispers absurd and malicious fabrications but the one that rings out loud and proud in plant shops, on the city's construction sites, in Kabul apartments and in the capital's squares and streets.'"

DRA AIDE RULES OUT TALKS WITH 'BANDITS'

PM221523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov dispatch under the rubric "On Topical Themes": "Rebuff for Disinformers"]

[Text] Paris [no date given] -- Along with the most varied types of weapons, the disinformation of public opinion in the West plays a considerable role in imperialism's undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan. The relevant propaganda departments and newspapers are prepared to give great play to any forgery, no matter how fantastic and monstrous, simply in order to distort the truth about what is really happening in the DRA, which has resolutely embarked on the path of progressive and democratic development.

"Look at these photos. They show chemical grenades labeled 'Made in USA.' They were used against peaceful Afghans by bandits who were terrorizing the Afghan population at the command of American agents," an American journalist was told by Asadullah Keshtmand, first deputy chief of the PDPA Central Committee International Section, who held a meeting with the press in Paris last Friday. "But I would be surprised if you printed these photos."

The Afghan spokesman's remark had a specific target. A young curlyheaded correspondent who had gone to the Afghan Embassy for this meeting repeatedly asked to speak so he could ask a question that would give him the opportunity to turn the press conference into a kind of "interrogation." In point of fact the person who ought to have been interrogated was he himself, an emissary of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR who, by his own account, has four times illegally stolen into Afghanistan along bandit paths. The masters of Edward (Zhirardet), for whom, as he writes and says, the basmaks are "heroes," will not publish the revealing photodocuments, of course. Freedom of information, or to be more accurate disinformation, does not allow that kind of liberty.

But the truth rang out firmly and cogently at the Paris press conference and will certainly have a response.

With many facts at his fingertips, A. Keshtmand gave a thorough and detailed account to the representatives of the press who had gathered to meet with him on the way in which the Afghan people are implementing peaceful building.

"The American instructors," A. Keshtmand pointed out, "train the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in 80 military camps in Pakistan, arm the basmaks and send them on DRA territory to carry out subversive work. The U.S. Administration itself admits that the mercenaries have received over $200 million for the acquisition of weapons. Washington is providing these bandits with means of the mass destruction of people, chemical weapons in particular. U.S.-made grenades of this type were found on counterrevolutionaries detained in Herat. The basmaks used them against schoolchildren. The arrested criminals were forced to publicly confess their crimes in the presence of journalists."

As A. Keshtmand stressed, it must be clear to everyone that any talks with the bandits who have embarked on the path of bloody crimes and terror are ruled out.

SOVIET TROOPS CLEAR MINES FROM AFGHAN DAM

PM211521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Lt V. Timofeyev report: "Checked and Clear of Mines"]

[Excerpts] Limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan (no date given) -- Comrade Major, a delegation of Afghans has come to the checkpoint and is asking to see the commanding officer.

Guards Maj G. Atamanov has become accustomed, one can say, to such reports by the duty guard. Local inhabitants are often guests in this unit of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

The officer sized up the acute situation which has arisen with soldierly swiftness and efficiency: Bandits who had come down from the hills had brought the usual misfortune to the inhabitants of a settlement which was actively supporting the people's power. Moreover, they had chosen to sabotage the most vitally important point -- the power station dam. They had lowered the sluice valves and cut off the water supply to the turbines. The local factory's machinery ground to a halt and the settlement found itself without light. But when the local inhabitants attempted to rectify the situation the sound of explosions began to thunder out -- it turned out that the dam approaches had been mined.

The presence of large amounts of metal in the dam housing hampered the work of sappers with mine detectors. And again it was Guards Sr Sgt Alimusayev, the most experienced in mineclearing, who, on the commander's order, was the first to go off to the sluices. With the assistance of guards Sr Lt S. Pomatilov and Guards Sgt I. Stefanchuk the serviceman lowerd himself along the metal cables used to raise the gates toward the water. He put his probing rod into operation. Its metal tip scoured the dam's masonry inch by inch and disappeared beneath the water. Eventually, the first mine was extricated.

And at this point dushmans who had taken cover in nearby rocks and who, it became clear later, had been observing the sappers' activities from the very outset, showed themselves. When the bandits saw that the Soviet servicemen's work was going successfully and the moment was near when the difficult task would be completed, they opened up with mortar and sniper fire. Covering Afghan tank forces and a self-defense detachment then came into operation. The dushmans were obliged to fall back into the hills. The Soviet sappers, however, even in this situation, continued to act cooly and confidently. Sr Sgt Alumusayev, who was wounded in the leg, did not wish to leave his comrades and, after receiving a dressing, joined in the work again.

Eventually, the last section was inspected. "Checked and clear of mines!" was the mineclearing group commander's short report which followed.

...The following day nearly all the settlement's inhabitants came as the guests of the unit's camp. Peasants and factory workers brought with them the generous gifts of their land: Ripe lemons and succulent bunches of grapes. They held them out to the guardsmen and warmly congratulated them on the courage, selflessness and kindness displayed.

It only remains to add that the guards sappers' exploit in coming to the aid of the Afghan working people is greatly esteemed by the motherland. The Order of the Red Banner was awarded to guards Sr Lt S. Pomatilov, the Order of the Red Star to Guards Sr Sgt G. Alimusayev and the medal "For Combat Services" to guards Sgt I. Stefanchuk.

PRAVDA VIEWS DAILY LIFE IN KABUL TODAY

PM211351 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 December, Second Edition, publishes on page 6 a 1,200-word report from special correspondent O. Kitsenko datelined Kabul, December, under the heading "Everyday Life in Kabul." Kitsenko describes aspects of life in the DRA capital today, quoting remarks by the mayor of the city and giving a protrait of him and outlining developments in the sphere of housing and construction work. He notes the "broad, multifaceted ties" between the Soviet Union and the DRA, giving examples of the goods and services exchanged between the two countries, the "visible fruits of Soviet-Afghan cooperation, which received new development on the basis of the 5 December 1978 Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation." He goes on to cite remarks by the secretary of the city PDPA Committee on current developments and plans for the city's economy.

PEACEFUL RELATIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA ASSESSED

GF210440 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Objective Behind the Moves Made in Southeast Asia by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea"]

[Text] Relations between Vietnam and India are successfully developing in a number of fields. These relations have contributed to strengthening peace in the Asian continent as well as toward developing mutual [word indistinct] and economic cooperation.

India's relations with Laos and Kampuchea are also becoming stronger. India is strongly supporting the moves made by the three Indochinese countries aimed at consolidating the situation in Southeast Asia. It will be recalled that recently Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea made a number of proposals. The realization of said proposals would have achieved this objective.

Displaying sincerity in their desire to develop goodneighborly relations with countries which are members of ASEAN, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have proposed the establishment of a permanent organization for facilitating political talks in that part of the world. The Indochinese countries also proposed the holding of an international conference to discuss matters related to improving the situation in Southeast Asia. It is thought that India will take part in this conference. It is common knowledge that India has always moved in the direction of consolidating peace in that part of the world.

Taking into consideration the continued attacks on Kampuchea by the remnants of the Pol Pot group, who have based themselves in Thailand; Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have proposed practical measures aimed at establishing peace and security between Thailand and Kampuchea.

It is also worth mentioning that the said three countries favor the establishment of improved relations with the PRC. They have expressed their preparedness on several occasions to sign bilateral or multilateral agreements providing for peaceful coexistence with the PRC. They believe that improving their relations with Beijing will contribute toward the improvement of the political atmosphere in Southeast Asia.

Further, the Indochinese countries are actively working to eliminate tension around Kampuchea. However, the enemies of Kampuchea are continuing to escalate tension around Kampuchea. The imperialist circles and those who collaborate with them are continuing their efforts aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. They are endeavoring to undermine the strengthening of Kampuchea. Much hope is vested in the supporters of Pol Pot in this respect.

It will be recalled, however, that the supporters of Pol Pot are responsible for the murder of over 3 million of their fellow countrymen during their rule in Kampuchea.

The proposal made by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is important from the point of view of improving the situation in Southeast Asia. This proposal takes into consideration the current state of affairs and is not aimed against any country in Southeast Asia. The proposal made by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea takes into consideration the interests of the peoples in that part of the world and proves the effectiveness and stability of the peaceloving policy pursued by the three Indochina countries.

Peaceloving Attitude Hailed

OW211215 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] The SRV foreign minister is continuing his visit to India. During the visit, both sides will discuss the issue of relations between the two countries, as well the situation in Southeast Asia.

Our station commentator writes: Vietnamese-Indian relations are fruitfully developing in all fields. Those relations help consolidate peace and expand mutually beneficial trading and economic cooperation in Asia. Indian relations with Laos and Kampuchea are also being consolidated. India supports the three Indochinese countries' efforts to stabilize the situation in Southeast Asia.

In the recent past, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have advanced a number of concrete proposals, whose implementation could substantially contribute to that end. Manifesting their sincere desire to develop goodneighborly, cooperative relations with Asia, the Indochinese countries have proposed the establishment of a standing committee to develop the political dialogue among countries in the region. The Indochinese countries have suggested that an international conference be held to discuss the question of normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia. They also suggested that India -- a country which has regularly made contributions to consolidating peace in the region -- be included in the conference.

Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have proposed that concrete measures be taken to ensure peace and security along the Thai-Kampuchean border, because the Pol Pot remnant troops, sheltering on Thai territory, are repeatedly launching attacks on PRK territory.

It should be pointed out that the three Indochinese countries advocate normalizing relations with China. These countries, on several occasions, have voiced their readiness to sign bilateral or multilateral treaties on peaceful coexistence with the PRC. Their move is prompted by a desire to sanitize the political climate in Southeast Asia.

The Indochinese countries, as always, eagerly desire to get rid of the tense situation around Kampuchea, a situation which Kampuchea's enemies have been seeking to make worse. The imperialist circles and their followers are continuing their scheme to interfere in the internal affairs of the PRK and to undermine Kampuchea's restoration. Those circles especially rely on the Pol Pot clique -- the criminals who massacred 3 million Kampucheans during their rule. The proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are particularly important to the improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia. These proposals, born of reality and not aimed at opposing any other country in Southeast Asia, take into account the interests of all nations in the region and clearly manifest the absolute peace-loving policy of the three Indochinese countries.

BULGARIA DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN BID TO SLAY POPE

PM221457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "A Political Provocation"]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Dec -- Bulgaria and Bulgarian citizens are not and cannot be involved in terrorist plots, and that includes the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II last year, B. Traykov, chief director of BTA, stated at a press conference held here.

The arrest of S. Antonov, an official representative of the Bulgarian Civil Airline Balkan, in Rome, he noted, is nothing less than a political provocation which is an integral part of a carefully planned and organized slanderous anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist campaign in the spirit of the "crusade" against communism announced by the U.S. President. The beginning of this campaign was an item published in the American magazine READER'S DIGEST, which was followed by a so-called "documentary movie" by the American television company NBC and then by overt pressure from the U.S. administration on Italian judicial organs as to why the Italian courts did not link the attempted assassination of the pope with Bulgaria.

All this was accompanied by provocative insinuations and a propaganda campaign. The aim of all this is to try to discredit the policy of mutual understanding and cooperation which is pursued by Bulgaria and the other countries of real socialism.

B. Traykov stated that the Bulgarian side has still not received any official information from the Italian authorities in connection with the groundless charge against S. Antonov concerning "involvement" in the crime committed by the Turkish terrorist Agca, who shot the pope. For more than 20 days representatives of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome have not been permitted to meet with the arrested Bulgarian citizen.

Competent Bulgarian organs, the agency's chief director stated, officially affirm that Antonov does not know Agca, has not met him and has nothing in common with him or with persons directly or indirectly linked with him.

USSR, POLAND TO BUILD NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

LD221816 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union and Poland at their talks in Moscow have agreed on basic terms for a joint project to build a nuclear power plant in Poland; the first ever in the country. The signing of a contract to this effect is to take place early next year.

WESTERN PROPAGANDA, INCITEMENT IN POLAND HIT

PM221209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Polish journalist Wladyslaw Zielinski "Letter From Warsaw": "Provocateurs"]

[Text] The West's ideological sabotage and propaganda centers undoubtedly played leading roles in the creation of the crisis situation, the fueling of chaos and anarchy and escalation of tension in Poland.

Radio Free Europe (RFE), VOA, the BBC, France-Inter, Deutsche Welle and others were and still are the soloists in the carefully planned actions designed to undermine socialism in Poland. The sovereign socialist state became the victim of massive propaganda aggression. It was coordinated with actions by the enemies of socialism inside the country who were openly supported by officials and even the heads of a number of capitalist countries, primarily the United States. Essentially, along the entire front, a psychological war had been launched against People's Poland.

On 13 December last year the orgy of anarchy and chaos was brought to an end. It must be said that the introduction of martial law, which blocked counterrevolution, was an unexpected blow both for the enemies of socialism inside the country and for ideological subversion centers in the West. But when they came to psychological warfare, the specialists gave vent to their hatred and malice. They launched an anti-Polish campaign of unheard-of scale and intensity, flouting all standards of international morality. Directed by Washington, the organizers of the propaganda aggression focused their efforts on slandering the Polish People's Army which had brought counterrevolutions's rampage to a halt.

The bugbear of anti-Sovietism was brought up for the umpteenth time. RFE, VOA and the BBC invented one absurdity after another and proclaimed that "martial law was introduced in Poland on orders from Moscow" and that the military patrols comprised Russians dressed in Polish uniforms." Not for the first time the radio saboteurs, for want of arguments, turned to dirty tricks and slanders, although it is well known that this kind of "weapon" turns against those who wield it.

This campaign of lies and provocation can only be described as blatant interference by imperialist circles in socialist Poland's internal affairs. Surely this was strikingly confirmed by the following exhortation from RFE: "Poles must organize resistance, since the lack of it would suggest that they couldn't agree among themselves." The ideological subversion centers began openly to provoke disturbances in Poland. On the pretext of alleged "information" from Warsaw, instructions were broadcast to counterrevolutionaries who had gone underground.

But the calls from Munich and Washington for "resistance" and the "organization of a partisan movement" went unanswered. The winter passed, spring came to an end, but no one appeared to want to take to the forest and wage a partisan struggle. In fact, life was becoming more and more tranquil and work at enterprises and institutions and in the countryside was becoming smoother and smoother.

This infuriated the chief directors of the anti-Polish show in the West and the clandestine counterrevolutionaries who were directly involved. In April RFE expressed disquiet, saying that "Polish enterprises were operating too normally." Then it said what it would like to say, or rather it issued instructions: It has to be demonstrated, it said, that Solidarity is alive and active. The provocateurs who were brought to the microphone not only called for street demonstrations, but also indicated the time, place and even the routes to be followed by the protesting" Poles. Amazingly, these instructions were exactly the same as those issued by extremists in their illegal pamphlets. One might say that never before had the link between the antisocialist sabotage network in the West and internal reaction in Poland, which had its mind on a counterrevolutionary coup in our socialist country, been so evident.

As is known, the "protest demonstration" organized by the underground, first in May and then in August plainly failed. Polish workers did not take to the streets, they remained in their workplaces, confirming through their labor their support for the government's course toward stabilizing and normalizing the situation.

Counterrevolution's "spiritual fathers," broadcasting appeals from Munich and Washington London and Paris, had suffered a pratfall. But, trying to make the best of a bad, or rather dirty job, they again started concocting absurdities.

They even went so far as to say that the violent behavior by young hooligans in a number of Polish cities allegedly represented provocations by...Polish security organs!

The next act in the anti-Polish drama performed by Western saboteurs began after Poland's Sejm adopted the Trade Union Law in October, whereby previously registered trade unions, including Solidarity, ceased to exist. This law was immediately attacked by specialists on the "Polish question" seated at the microphones of RFE, VOA and the BBC. Without further ado, they branded it antiworker.

Once again, closely coordinating their actions with the counterrevolutionary underground, the radio sabotage centers set about creating the "appropriate" climate for 10 November, that is, the day the extremists from the old Solidarity planned to hold a general strike. Again the air waves were filled with instructions. For example, this is what RFE said on 27 October: "It is necessary to organize detachments to liaise between enterprise in the event of a general strike being declared.... Detection facilities are poor and they are unable to detect a large number of unregistered transmitters simultaneously. The more there are, the more difficult it will be to locate them."

Direct incitement to action against the lawful government of a sovereign state became a standard component of RFE propaganda. But what has this to do with the standards of international law and ethics of international relations?

So the adventurists inside the country and their Western patrons were putting everything on 10 November. The day before, "combat readiness" was declared in all the radio sabotage centers. As a West German radio commentator admitted: "We will await news with our hearts in our mouths, for this will be a test of Polish society's strength and will in the struggle against martial law." And the day certainly was a sort of test. Polish working people emerged with honor. The strike announced by the illegal pamphlets and proclaimed day and night by foreign "radio voices" simply did not occur.

The more stable life becomes in Poland, the more desperately the West tries to escalate the anti-Polish campaign. The U.S. Administration is particularly zealous in this respect, frequently providing "creative" competition for the professional radio saboteurs. The other day, for example, at the suggestion of Charles Percy, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the U.S. Senate adopted another resolution on Poland. It reiterated the absurd fabrications and charges against the Polish authorities. Then the U.S. president joined in the anti-Polish campaign, making a speech filled with threats against our country and its government and signing a proclamation on a so-called day of solidarity with the Polish people. In his speech, President Reagan blatantly and crudely interfered in a sovereign country's internal affairs and insulted my people's dignity. Well, we know from the recent past what a negligible effect these spectacles have, even if they are performed by presidents and ministers.

Despite the unprecedented propaganda aggression unleashed against Poland by the West and reinforced by economic sanctions, the situation in our country is stabilizing. The improvement in the social and political situation and the evidence of the normalization of the economy have made emergence from a martial law situation a realistic prospect.

Speaking on Polish Central Television on 12 December, Comrade W. Jaruzelski said: "The outgoing year has demonstrated again the significance of our alliances, the signficance of the assistance we get from our Soviet friends. The importance of the 'one for all and all for one' principle has been confirmed. It is in the link between the national interests of each individual socialist country and the interests of the socialist community as a whole that the strength and stability of all its participants lie."

This position remains immutable, no matter how vehement the psychological warfare specialists become over the air, no matter how many dollars spent on maintaining ideological sabotage centers and no matter what sophisticated methods of misinformation are used by the inspirers of the anti-Polish campaign. The outgoing year has graphically confirmed that counterrevolution will not succeed in Poland.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI HOLDS TALKS WITH ALIYEV

PM201559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Comradely Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 14 December G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers received J. Marjai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers in the Kremlin at the latter's request. There was a discussion of questions of mutual interest.

S. Rajnái, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

CZECHOSLOVAK PAPER CITED ON USSR-CSSR TREATY

PM211037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guarantee of Revolutionary Gains"]

[Text] Prague, 14 Dec -- Indestructible friendship and alliance with the Soviet people are the main guarantee of the defense of our people's revolutionary gains and the further socialist development of Czechoslovakia, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes.

The CPCZ Central Committee organ devotes an editorial to the 39th anniversary of the treaty between the USSR and the CSSR and the end of the traditional Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship month. The class-based alliance with the USSR resting on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is the basis of the CSSR's political and economic development. Relations of a new type have formed between the other socialist countries, and they are enshrined in Czechoslovakia's domestic and foreign policy. The CSSR develops all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, takes an active part in implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and is expanding its participation in the socialist division of labor.

The Soviet Union's powerful industry and raw material and scientific-technical base are of decisive significance for the development of our country's production forces and enable us to take part in large-scale, complex programs.

Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation, which now affects all spheres of life, enables us to make full use of all the advantages and natural laws of socialism.

The indestructible unity and growing might of the socialist countries and their cohesion around the Soviet Union are acquiring increasing significance with every passing day. This is manifested particularly today, when the imperialist forces are pursuing a "position of strength" policy, cranking up the arms race and preparing a nuclear war which threatens mankind. It is in this complex situation that the strength of the Soviet Union and the unity of the socialist community are equally manifested. The Czechoslovak people are firmly convinced that alliance with the USSR is our vital necessity and a guarantee of all our present and future successes, RUDE PRAVO writes.

UK PLANS TO BUILD CRUISE MISSILE REPORTED

LD222034 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1625 GMT 22 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Here is a report from Britain which says that it is not just a fishing war which is being prepared there. Great Britain is carrying out work to create its own cruise missiles capable of carrying both conventional and nuclear warheads. This is reported by the London newspaper DAILY MAIL. These missiles, the paper points out, can be launched from aircraft or ships and have a range of 500 miles. The British Ministry of Defense, the DAILY MAIL notes, is at present considering various means of basing these missiles and also the financial questions linked with their production. The main research work in creating the new weapons is being conducted by the British aerospace concern, British Aerospace. The British cruise missiles are being developed on the basis of the Sea Eagle missiles which are already included in the armaments of the British Navy, and which were used during the conflict over the Falklands/Malvinas Islands. Great Britain plans in the first instance to fit the cruise missiles to its Harrier vertical take-off and landing fighter-bombers.

FRENCH MINISTER CONTRADICTS U.S. ON TRADE POLICY

PM211549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "Demand Rejected"]

[Text] Paris, 16 Dec -- U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz asserted in a speech here that an agreement has allegedly been reached between France and the United States concerning the "coordination of NATO strategy in economic relations with the Soviet Union."

A French television correspondent asked C. Cheysson, minister of external relations, whether he agrees with this assertion. "Categorically, no," C. Cheysson replied. "That was rejected. France does not agree to a common strategy with other countries in spheres which are not covered by any treaties or agreements it has concluded. France -- I repeat -- is prepared to plan together with its allies on all issues which are within the domain of the Atlantic alliance and are connected with security, including economic issues. As for anything else, it is willing to hold consultations and discussions but will remain the sole master of its own economic and trade policy, and its policy in general where security is not concerned."

Bonn, 16 Dec -- A commentator on West Germany's ZDF television, reporting the visit to Paris by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, stated that "France has finally rejected U.S. demands for a tougher trade and economic policy toward the USSR, although that was what G. Shultz was trying to persuade the French Government to accept."

'PRO-ATLANTIC FORCES' URGE PERSHINGS FOR FRANCE

PM171007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov "International Commentary". "Pro-Atlanticists' Onslaught"]

[Text] Paris [no date given] -- A big scandal has broken in Paris. The newspaper LE MATIN has begun publishing strictly confidential materials relating to correspondence among the chiefs of staff of the three categories of troops -- ground forces, Air Force and Navy. It follows from them that General Delaunay, the senior military leader responsible for the ground forces, raised in the form of an ultimatum the question of the supposed "weakening" of France's military potential.

On the same day we learned of a statement by Prime Minister P. Mauroy, according to which sanctions will be taken against those who are to blame for the secret documents appearing in the press. This scandal, which has elicited such a vociferous response from the French mass media, has its prehistory, however.

The French National Assembly's recent discussion of the draft law on budget appropriations for defense purposes in 1983 gave cause for pro-Atlantic forces to make themselves felt once again. Opposition spokesmen mounted a broad attack on the government which, they said, is limiting credits for military needs. If we are to believe the speeches of these bellicose orators, who are motivated primarily, it is believed, by considerations of the political struggle, France is almost unarmed. The "hawks" were supported in the corresponding section of the press echoing NATO arguments with tuning-fork precision. "Proof" once again came to light that the strategic balance has now tipped in the USSR's favor.

Of course, this is not the first time that the French public has been subjected to such propaganda strafing. Those who engage in calculating and comparing the level of arms in East and West for some reason prefer not to air data on France's nuclear forces in public. For them the very impressive figures remain, to use school terminology, "in the head." But still they should not be forgotten.

France's nuclear potential, although it cannot be compared with the corresponding arsenals of the United States and the USSR, nonetheless possesses considerable destructive might. Military experts believe that it more than doubled during the period 1975 through 1980 (from 30 to 75 megatons). According to estimates, it is to reach 90 megatons in 1990. Then 150 major targets -- in other words, cities of the "possible aggressor" -- will be in the sights of these weapons.

The draft law on next year's military budget provided for France's nuclear forces to enjoy "absolute priority. " In particular, a seventh submarine equipped with nuclear missiles is to be built, and the submarines that exist now will be supplied with more sophisticated weapons. Sizable funds are being allocated for these purposes.

But what France's "deterrent force" possesses does not suit the most bellicose circles in this country. This is why they have launched a campaign which cannot fail to draw attention to itself. The well-known General P. Gallois, who served on the NATO staff when Paris had not yet withdrawn from the North Atlantic alliance's integrated military organization, has recently been campaigning particularly actively for the arms race. On retiring from active service he became a constant participant in various conferences and seminars devoted to this topic. At a meeting held not so long ago in the French capital under the motto "foundation of the future" the general undertook a new attack on the government. Gallois accuses the French Authorities of "allowing a neutralist trend to develop" and indirectly contributing to "the U.S. abandonment of its military commitments." And the one time French general went on to put this question bluntly: "Why should France not agree to the deployment of Pershing missiles on its territory under the control of the president of the republic?"

The retired general's example inspired like-minded colleagues who are still in the Army. One of them, who amuses himself with his pen in various publications under the pseudonym of "Brution," repeated the same dangerous proposal relating to American missiles. Writing in LE FIGARO, this top officer not only invited Pershings to France but also advocated that it "play within the framework of the Atlantic alliance the role of an intermediate link between the United States and West Europe."

The latest issue of the magazine PARIS MATCH carried an extensive interview with Madame Garaud, a presidential candidate at the time of the 1981 election, who long ago mounted her anti-Soviet hobbyhorse. Following American instructions and fanning war hysteria, this ultrareactionary figure is also campaigning at the top of her voice for Pershing missiles.

The intensive propaganda softening-up undertaken by the host bellicose pro-Atlanticists is unfortunately continuing. Even officials advocate stepping up war preparations.

At the same time, there are increasingly active forces in France which advocate ending the dangerous arms race and favor constructive and concrete talks on strengthening peace, security and detente in Europe. They realize that the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapon systems in West European countries represents a colossal danger to the population of the entire old continent -- without any exceptions whatever.

FRENCH MEDIA CRITICIZED FOR 'FALSIFYING FACTS'

LD212200 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Paris December 21 TASS -- In the recent period the mass media of France, in particular national radio and television, have launched an extensive campaign of falsifying facts and brainwashing the population. Virtually every day a "sensational report" -- invented, as a rule, in the United States -- is broadcast by them without any verification but with utmost pomp. This campaign is directed primarily against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, against the government of the left forces, the French Communists and the trade unions.

The Politbureau of the French Communist Party has strongly denounced the slanderers in a special address to the people. This document cites concrete examples to expose the methods used by the falsifiers. For instance, French radio and television, it says, broadcast the "news" that prisoners are used to build the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

When the Soviet Union produced evidence debunking these allegations it was concealed, while the proposal that the "TF-1" channel send its correspondents to investigate at site was turned down. [sentence as received]

In addition, the absurd insinuations that certain socialist countries were involved in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the Second, even with a photograph of a "Bulgarian" -- who turned out to be an American tourist -- proved to be false.

You heard on radio and television, the address continued, that the CGT [General Labor Confederation] sabotages production at Citroen plants. It is a gross lie, of course, which was spread by the managers of the company for propaganda purposes. Although the television knew this, it gave broad coverage to this news.

To sum it up, every such campaign turns out to be groundless. They lie without any restraint. They deliberately play up certain facts and distort reality. They leave no stone unturned in order to caricature the policy of the French Communist Party, to dampen the desire for change in our country and to misrepresent the state of affairs in those countries which do not take their cue from the Americans.

Responsibility for this is borne by the right-wing forces dominating radio and television. Their methods are dangerous to democracy. They are dangerous to the cause of peace and mutual understanding among nations because they breed enmity for other nations and poison the minds of the French, primarily young people.

In conclusion the Politbureau of the French Communist Party stresses that the French have the right to demand from the state-run mass media the dissemination of truthful and honest information.

NETHERLANDS PROVINCE PROCLAIMED NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD202010 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] The Hague December 20 TASS -- The Dutch province of Drente has been proclaimed a nuclear-free zone. This is the second out of the eleven provinces of the country to adopt such a decision. This decision means that new U.S. nuclear missiles cannot be depolyed on their territory.

The struggle against the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on the Dutch territory became particularly acute of late. In addition to the two provinces, the decision not to allow the deployment of nuclear weapons on their territories was taken by 150 local communities in various districts of the Netherlands. They include the biggest cities of the country -- Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Groningen.

U.S. 'CAMPAIGN OF PRESSURE' AGAINST AUSTRIA NOTED

LD220748 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 22 Dec 82

["Campaign of Pressure" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 22 TASS -- The successful Soviet-Austrian cooperation, apparently, does not attune to the picture of international relations, which Washington would like to see, points out the newspaper PRAVDA, commenting on the attempts of the USA at dictating to neutral Austria how it should do trade with the Soviet Union. Recalling that in the past too the USA more than once demonstrated disrespect for Austria's neutrality, the newspaper points out the high-handedness which Washington's officials permit themselves in talking to a neutral state.

The fact that Austria has for more than a quarter of a century been advancing on the path of permanent neutrality proclaimed by it is highly appraised by the world community, the newspaper PRAVDA stresses. In that way favourable opportunities are opening to Austria, enabling it to make contribution to improving the international climate and to strengthening peace. A striking example of good use made of these opportunities is the successfully developing Soviet-Austrian economic cooperation, which is based on a long-term programme for a term of up to 1990. It has convincingly shown how fruitfully the provisions of the Final Helsinki Act can be implemented, demonstrates the deep roots of detente and its great vitality. This is precisely what does not suit the book of Washington, which has launched a campaign of bringing pressure to bear on neutral Austria.

NEW NATIONAL DEFENSE LAW IN PORTUGAL DENOUNCED

LD170004 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Libson December 16 TASS -- A law on national defense came into force in Portugal today. It fully subordinated the Armed Forces of the country to the centre-right Government of Francisco Pinto Balsemao. The adoption of this law is a component part of the plans of the Portuguese reactionary circles to eliminate the regime, established by the April revolution of 1974. The new legislative measure seriously restricts the power of president of the republic, who earlier was in charge of the Armed Forces and was authorised to make appointments to the highest command posts in the Army.

The democratic forces of Portugal resolutely denounced the new law. In the opinion of the Communist Party, the adoption of this law enables the ruling bloc of the right-wing parties to use additional levers for the liquidation of the gains of the revolution.

SWEDISH PAPER CITED ON CIA ACTIVITIES

LD231145 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Stockholm December 22 TASS -- The United States is collecting political, economic and military information about neutral Sweden through the channels of the U.S. CIA. The purpose of it is to draw Sweden into military-industrial cooperation with the Pentagon and into NATO's military preparations in northern Europe, writes GOTEBORGS-POSTEN, one of the major Swedish newspapers.

At the president time, the paper writes, quoting Philip Agee, a former CIA operative, at least 10 people among U.S. diplomats and U.S. Embassy staff in Stockholm are CIA agents. Other agents guised as journalists, researchers, and businessmen recruit Swedish citizens in order to obtain from them all sorts of information, including classified information.

Of particular interest for the CIA is western Sweden, including the major city of Goeteborg where the leading industrial companies, Volvo and SKF, are situated.

The purpose of all this serves, GOTEBORGS-POSTEN writes, is to collect detailed information about Sweden which is at the same time a meeting place for European CIA agents.

SOVIET COMMENTATOR ON EUROPE'S IDEOLOGICAL NEEDS

PM171503 [Editorial Report] Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish on 15 December publishes on page 4 an article by Soviet commentator Vladlen Kuznetsov entitled "What Philosophy Does Europe Need?" Analyzing current political trends in West Europe, Kuznetsov describes the overall picture as "extremely diverse, contradictory and changeable," and maintains that, "alternating in power, the representatives of various hues of the political spectrum are showing themselves incapable, however, of curing the chronic innate ills of capitalist society." He concludes by criticizing the Reagan administration's philosophy as regards Europe and asserting that the philosophy which Europe needs is one of "peace, detente and disarmament, cooperation and good-neighborliness."

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO PORTUGAL -- Moscow December 17 TASS -- Valentin Vdovin has been appointed the Soviet ambassador to the Republic of Portugal. Valentin Vdovin was born in 1927. He held a number of important posts at the apparatus of the Soviet Foreign Ministry and abroad. In 1959-1965 he was counsellor of the Soviet Embassy to France. In 1965-1969 he was the Soviet ambassador to the Republic of Chad, in 1970-1977 the Soviet ambassador to Laos, in 1980-1982 the Soviet ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet relieved Arnold Kalinin of his duties as the USSR's ambassador to Portugal in connection with transfer to another job. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2300 GMT 16 Dec 82 LD]

SUPREME SOVIET AWARD TO SPANIARD -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the Spanish antifascist poet Rafael Alberti has been awared the Order of Friendship of Peoples. This marks his years-long vigorous activity in the struggle against fascism, in the defense of peace, his contribution to strengthening friendship between the peoples of Spain and the Soviet Union, and his 80th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Dec 82 LD]

U.S. PRESSURING HUSAYN TO ACCEPT REAGAN PLAN

LD222014 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 22 TASS -- U.S. President Reagan and King Husayn of Jordan, who is staying here on an official visit, have held talks at the White House. According to the administration spokesman, the talks centered "a wide range" of issues, including the situation in the Middle East. Main attention, he said, was paid to the so-called Reagan "plan for the Middle East."

Commentators note that strong pressure is being exerted on the Jordanian king in a bid to make him express support for the U.S. "initiative," whose realisation, as conceded by Reagan administration officials themselves, has run into serious difficulties. This "initiative" is based on the principles borrowed from the Camp David deal, which in the eyes of many Arab countries does not have anything to do with a genuine Middle East settlement.

The White House, trying to impose it on the Arabs, would like to enlist in efforts to "sell" it such an influential Arab state as Jordan. In doing so, the U.S. Administration is using the "time-honoured" tactics of "stick and carrot," alternating blunt pressure with lavish promises of military aid. Thus, during Husayn's talks with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger the U.S. side made the sale of arms to Jordan conditional on the latter's unqualified support to the Reagan "plan for the Middle East." The atmosphere of U.S.-Jordanian relations, the administration spokesman said unambiguously at a press conference at the White House, would improve substantially if Jordan joined the peace process.

According the THE WASHINGTON POST, the Jordanian king, despite the pressure, did not give any promises as regards joining the Camp David process. UPI also pointed out that Husayn refused to make any commitments to Americans and confirmed his former allegiance to efforts to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

THREAT TO COUNTRIES HOSTING RDF BASES VIEWED

LD222332 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 22 Dec 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The presence of foreign military bases on the territory of the liberated countries is not only inconsistent with the policy of nonalignment, but also greatly endangers the country which agrees on their establishment in the event of a sharp crisis in the international situation and primarily if a major war breaks out. This conclusion was reached by the Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine in its comment on Washington's decision to set up a new command for the American interventionist Rapid Deployment Force [RDF].

We bring to mind that this American force was set up especially to suppress the Arab and other national liberation movements and to seize the natural resources of the peoples, particularly oil. To accommodate this force, military bases are being built in certain countries such as the Sultanate of Oman, Somalia and Kenya. It is also intended to modernize the Egyptian base of Ra's Banas situated on the Red Sea.

It must be said that Washington does not deny the possibility of the RDF using nuclear weapons. In this respect a direct and grave threat will be posed to the security of these countries from which the American nuclear weapons will be used. Therefore, the majority of Arab countries refuse to accommodate the RDF and its bases on their territories. The Soviet Union fully supports the Arabs in this stance.

At the celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, Yuriy Andropov said: We resolutely and constantly stand by the side of those who are still compelled today to struggle for freedom and independence and for the existence of their own people and those who are compelled to resist the attacks of the aggressors or who are subjected to the threat of aggression.

ISRAEL'S QUIET ANNEXATION OF WEST BANK CONDEMNED

LD221908 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 22 TASS -- TASS commentator Vyacheslav Muravev writes: Tel Aviv has again challenged the world community. This is the only way to describe Israeli Defence Minister Sharon's statement Tuesday at the Commission for Defence and Foreign Affairs of the Israeli Knesset that another 14 militarised settlements will be built in the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan in the near future. Repeating the annexationist claims of the Israeli leadership, Sharon alleged that the policy of building Israeli settlements was creating "the irreversible reality" of Israeli presence in the occupied territories.

The Israeli minister's statement indicates Tel Aviv's intention to continue ignoring international law. The overwhelming majority of the participants in the completed 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly have just strongly denounced in clear-cut terms Israel's illegal "development" of the occupied Arab territories.

Nevertheless, Tel Aviv, as Sharon's statement demonstrates, is still counting on continuing to incorporate with impunity Arab lands into the Zionist state by means of "quiet annexation." These plans are based on confidence that official Washington, which in the name of imperial aims has blocked all attempts to put an end to the arbitrary actions of the aggressor that has thrown away all restraints, will continue to give it unreserved support. The U.S. policy was again confirmed by President Reagan. During his talks with King Husayn of Jordan, who is staying in the United States on a visit, he in actual fact refused to exert influence upon Israel in order to make it drop its plans of building illegal settlements. At the same time U.S. Congress endorsed the granting to Israel of 510 million dollars in additional financial aid, part of which will go to colonise the West Bank.

The building of illegal settlements in Arab lands with U.S. connivance represents a stumbling block to the attainment of a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East, in which the Israeli people is interested in no smaller degree than other peoples living in that region.

PRAVDA 'REJOINDER' ON NOBEL PRIZE TO BEGIN

LD211618 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 21 Dec 82

["PRAVDA Rejoinder" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- "The future will show if the Nobel Prize Committee dares to fulfil the demand addressed to it to withdraw the prize from Begin. One thing is clear so far: The Nobel Prize Committee had trampled its prize into dirt and to wash off this dirt will not be easy," Yuriy Zhukov said in PRAVDA today.

Commenting on an appeal published in the British press and signed by many distinguished figures of West European countries and Egypt, which demands that the Nobel Prize Committee withdraw the prize from Begin, Yuriy Zhukov writes: "Way back in 1978 the award of a Nobel Peace Prize to As-Sadat and Begin aroused bewilderment and indignation of those who were even slightly familiar with the aggressive actions of Israel in the Middle East.

This decision of the committee was obviously taken in Oslo under pressure from the American Administration, which had concocted behind closed doors at Camp David, the summer residence of the United States President, the well-known disgraceful As-Sadat-Begin deal. It was depicted as a peace settlement, though in fact Camp David paved the way for new predatory wars by Israel.

OFFICIAL ISRAELI CONTACTS WITH USSR ON TOURISM

TA071431 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Dec 82 p 1

[Report by tourism affairs correspondent Arnon Ben-Nahum]

[Text] Government level contacts are being held at Israel's initiative with Soviet representatives in an effort to renew the tourist flow from Israel to the Soviet Union. Some of the contacts, which are now being held, are through meetings in Eastern bloc countries.

It has been reported that the Soviet reaction in this matter is positive. At issue in the initial phase, are plans for visits by Israeli groups to the Soviet Union, including groups of observant Jews who want to pray at Rabbis' graves there. Jewish groups from the United States and other areas may be included in these plans, in which event the visit by the American groups to the Soviet Union will be combined with a trip to Israel.

Involved in the contacts is the (I.V.T.R.) wholesale travel agency, whose manager, Eli Weiss, is now abroad. Also involved in the initiative is Dr Yuriy Nudelman, from the Rambam Hospital in Haifa. Nudelman has denied this.

If the contacts are successful, the first visits by groups of Israelis to the Soviet Union may be held in the summer or fall of 1983.

Tourism affairs in the Soviet Union are the responsibility of Minister Valentin Lebedev, the director of the Inturist Company. This company coordinates its activities with the Soviet Foreign Ministry and the KGB.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman's reaction could not be obtained yesterday due to the strike by ministry workers.

IRANIAN COUNCIL OF EXPERTS ELECTION RESULTS

LD221134 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Tehran December 22 TASS -- The results of elections to the Council of Experts, the leading body to control the work of all state institutions of the Islamic Republic of Iran, have been made public here. According to the Ministry of the Interior 17.7 million people, or about a half of the Iranian population, took part in voting. 76 members of the council were elected by an absolute majority of vote. Among them are the president of the country, 'Ali Hoseyn Khamene'i, speaker of the Majlis (Iranian parliament) 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and other prominent religious leaders. The remaining seven vacant seats in the Council of Experts are to be filled after the second round of voting.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION VISITS TAJIK SSR

GF151150 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] A group of representatives from the Palestine-Soviet Friendship Society [title as heard] has visited the Tajik SSR. The group was headed by Fahir Abu Nizar, the chairman of the Fatah Revolutionary Council [name and title as heard]. The guests acquainted themselves with the achievements of the Tajik people in the economic and cultural fields. Radzhabov, the chairman of the Tajik section of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Arab Countries [title as heard], congratulated them, saying that the Tajik people strongly support the Palestinian Arab people's struggle for their national rights.

OGARKOV ATTENDS AWARD CEREMONY WITH RAUL CASTRO

LD201900 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Dec 82

[From the VREMYA newscast]

[Text] Today, in Moscow, the Cuban Antonio Maceo Order was presented to the military academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces named after Voroshilov.

Army General Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Politburo, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, first deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba arrived to present the high award.

Raul Castro Ruz read a decree from the State Council of the Republic on the Award of the Antonio Maceo Order and pinned it to the academy's banner. It was presented with this award for its remarkable services in the cause of training highly qualified cadres for the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba.

A group of generals and officers from the academy were awarded with combat comradeship-in-arms medals.

Present at the award ceremony was Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister.

PONOMAREV, BOLIVIA'S KOLLE HOLD MOSCOW MEETING

PM200913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting was held 7 December at the CPSU Central Committee between P.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, together with K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and J. Kolle, first secretary of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee.

J. Kolle described the Bolivian people's struggle, which has resulted in the elimination of the reactionary military dictatorship and the coming to power of the patriotic Government of Democratic and Popular Unity led by President H. Siles Zuazo. The first secretary of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee said that the activity of the Communist Party and the other progressive forces is directed toward rebuffing the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and local reaction, which are trying to wreck the process of democratization of the country's socio-political life, obstruct the resolution of urgent economic and social problems, and the implementation of measures to improve the position of the working class and all working people. The Soviet side confirmed its solidarity with the Communists and all democrats in Bolivia, who are advocating the country's development along the path of genuine independence and social progress.

The CPSU representatives told J. Kolle of the results of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, the seventh USSR Supreme Soviet session, and of the work of the party and all the Soviet people to fulfill the Economic and Social Development Plan for 1982. They stressed the continuity of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, and its determination to continue to implement consistently the 26th congress decisions.

Both sides noted the serious complication of the international situation as a result of the course toward confrontation and spiraling of the arms race adopted by U.S. and NATO imperialist circles, and their encroachments on the people's freedom and independence. They stressed the urgent need to further rally and step up the actions of all peace-loving and all anti-imperialist forces in the struggle to preserve peace and to combat nuclear arms escalation and the threat of thermonuclear war.

The meeting participants resolutely condemned the U.S. Administration's aggressive and interventionist policy vis-a-vis socialist Cuba and the new Nicaragua, and the flagrant U.S. interference in the affairs of El Salvador and other countries of Central America. They declared their support for the peoples' legitimate right to decide their destiny themselves and to seek social and national liberation, and expressed their solidarity with fighters against dictatorial regimes.

There was also an exchange of opinions on certain questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Bolivia.

The meeting was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

NEW MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S POLICY STATEMENT

LD202056 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Mexico City December 20 TASS -- Mexico's foreign policy, based on the principles of respect for national sovereignty, for the right of the peoples to self-determination, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and peaceful settlement of conflicts, remains unchanged. This was stated by the new Foreign Minister of Mexico Bernardo Sepulveda in his first statement here.

Speaking during the lunch given by the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Mexico in honour of the new president of the country Miguel de la Madrid, the foreign minister stressed that his country will continue its struggle for a lasting peace in the world and for disarmament. It will participate most actively in all international forums whose aim is to protect peace, to strengthen international security and to develop mutually advantageous political and economic cooperation.

Bernardo Sepulveda said that, like in the previous years, Mexico will strengthen solidarity with the peoples of developing countries favouring a more active process of socio-economic change. The Mexican Government intends to continue developing and strengthening friendly relations with its neighbours on the basis of equality and respect for national sovereignty. It will work for consolidating Latin American unity.

Bernardo Sepulveda laid a special emphasis on Mexico's unchanging position with respect to resolving the problem of Central America by peaceful means, on the basis of respect for the rights of the peoples of the countries of the region to self-determination and non-interference in their internal affairs.

ZAMYATIN, ZAGLADIN NEWS CONFERENCE ON ANDROPOV REPORT

Soviet Foreign Policy

LD222336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The press center at the joint festive session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR has been operating intensively. Here is a report by our correspondent:

The correspondents were addressed today by Zamytin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. They drew the attention of those assembled to the main foreign policy initiatives set forth in the report by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. The Soviet Union's principled approach to the questions of war and peace has been reaffirmed, and the main directions of the struggle for averting a nuclear war, curbing the arms race and deepening international detente have been defined.

Comrade Zamytin said in particular:

[Begin recording] The general course of Soviet foreign policy was drawn up by our 26th party congress. The steadfast purposes of this policy are to ensure a lasting peace and to defend peoples rights to independence and social progress. During the 60 years of Soviet power the international authority of the Soviet state has grown immeasurably, and the Soviet Union's peaceful cooperation with the countries of all continents has expanded. The Soviet Union's proposals have served as the basis for the most important decisions by the United Nations on questions of strengthening peace and security. We do not restrict ourselves to general appeals and good wishes. The report by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov sets forth important, constructive initiatives by the Soviet Union directed at limiting the armaments race and eliminating the threat of a world conflict. [End recording]

Comrade Zagladin then acquainted the representatives of the news media with the appeal to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world which was adopted at the festive session in the Kremlin.

[Begin recording] It is an official manifesto of our country and party which has been unanimously adopted by all participants of the Central Committee [as heard] and the supreme soviets of the USSR and the RSFSR. The document sets out the eight main positions formulating the Soviet Union's main foreign policy ideas at the present stage. These positions all proceed from the fact that the Soviet Union considers it to be its main task to do everything it can to avert war. Our position is the line only of consolidating peace. These positions totally and with continuity carry on the peace program put forward by the 24th party congress, clarified by the 25th congress and developed by the 26th congress. The continuity and consistency of the Soviet Union's foreign policy are fully reflected by them. [end recording]

Arms Proposals

LD221804 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 22 TASS -- Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Department of International Information of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Affairs Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who addressed Soviet and foreign journalists at a press conference today, drew attention to the major foreign policy initiatives put forward by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his report at the celebration meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

It was stressed that the course of safeguarding peace and ensuring the security of all the peoples is being pursued by the Soviet Union firmly, perseveringly and purposefully despite the considerable activisation of the aggressive forces of world imperialism. The Soviet Union proceeds from the assumption that the most important task today is to stop those who would like to unleash another war. This is called for by the vital interests of all the nations. Particular emphasis was laid on the grave threat posed by the possibility of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range weapons in Western Europe to all the further efforts to limit nuclear armaments.

The Soviet proposals, it was stressed at the press conference, embrace all the types of strategic weapons without exception and block all the possible channels of the further arms race in the field.

Participants in the press conference were familiarised with the address to the parliaments, governments, political parties and the peoples of the world adopted at the celebration meeting at the Kremlin on December 22. It presents the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, for the implementation of which it is "ready to cooperate with all the states of the world regardless of their political and social systems."

Leonid Zamyatin and Vadim Zagladin called upon representatives of the mass media of other countries to give objective coverage to the new Soviet peace initiatives so that the public of those countries should be able to gain a comprehensive and unbiased idea of the Soviet Union's position major issues of our time.

Slanders Against Bulgaria

LD231132 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 23 TASS -- At a press conference in Moscow on December 22, the Moscow correspondent of the American NEWSWEEK magazine asked whether leaders of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria discussed the alleged involvement of Bulgarian citizens in an attempted assassination of the head of Roman Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II.

The USSR's spokesman Leonid Zamyatin said in reply that the range of questions discussed between the Soviet and Bulgarian leaders was indicated in a released communique.

The Soviet spokesman declared that Bulgaria and the Soviet Union categorically reject the provocative fabrications spread by the bourgeois press, especially in Italy, France and the United States. Resorting to deliberate slander, those who masterminded these allegations want to cast aspersions on socialist countries, first of all on Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. This is a malicious campaign.

This campaign is directed and coordination by special services in some NATO countries. Used in the campaign is obviously fabricated evidence by a man in custody of the Italian authorities, who is sentenced to life imprisonment.

It is absolutely absurd to suppose that in socialist countries there might exist circles which may be involved in terrorist acts. This runs counter to the policy and ideology of socialist society. The Soviet side, as well as the Bulgarian side, denied these fabrications with indignation. The Soviet Union regards them as ill-intentioned insinuations with regard to socialist countries, as a deliberate line of imperialist forces towards heightening tension and worsening relations between countries.

KARMAL REMARKS AT MOSCOW NEWS CONFERENCE

LD220024 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Remarks by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and president of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] Revolutionary Council, at a 20 December press conference in Moscow on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union -- recorded]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends, I have the pleasure of speaking with you at the start of the press conference given by foreign delegations, which have gathered in Moscow on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

The founding of the USSR is regarded as an unprecedented and formidable event. For the first time in world history a multinational country was founded giving sovereignty to the toilers. Therefore, the anniversary of the founding of the USSR is not only celebrated by the noble people of the USSR, but is marked by all peaceful and progressive forces. We, together with all progressive humanity, with one harmonious voice, present to the heroic people of the USSR our warm greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

I am sure that questions about Afghanistan will be raised during this press conference; hence, I will talk first about some issues in general to answer the questions of the esteemed journalists.

As a matter of fact, the foundation of the genuine, national and democratic, anti-feudalism and anti-imperialist revolution of the people of Afghanistan, was laid down approximately [word indistinct] years ago. Now the processes of revolution in Afghanistan are growing and progressing.

Changes and transformations are taking place. The processes of the revolution are forging ahead in all areas. If we mention a few facts and figures in the economic sphere, it reveals that despite the undeclared war by imperialism -- led by the United States -- we can still notice, despite destructions, sabotage and interference, that the process of economic development is forging ahead.

One of the fundamental duties of our national and democratic revolution is just land and water reforms, which are now taking place in Afghanistan. After the new stage of the April Revolution, our land and water reforms have evolved and have entered a more progressive stage. Property deeds have been distributed to peasants; water reform is underway; the cooperative movement is forging ahead; the government is distributing improved seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery and other assistance to the peasants.

Let us cite some figures from other areas of the economy:

As I mentioned before, despite all sabotage, foreign interference and aggression, we can see that the process of economic development is forging ahead. For example, the area under cultivation during the first 6 months of this year increased by 0.5 percent as compared with the same time last year. Assistance to peasants, including the distribution of chemical fertilizer, seeds, machinery and government credits increased by 5 percent as compared with last year. Veterinary services have increased by 36 percent as compared with last year. The distribution of pesticides has increased by 70 percent as compared with last year. The production of wheat has increased by 5.1 percent compared with last year.

In the area of energy and industry -- the production of coal during the first 6 months of this year increased by more than 8 percent as compared with the same time last year.

The production of cement, chemical fertilizer and cotton has fulfilled the plan by 104 percent, 104.7 percent and 103 percent respectively.

All institutions that were destroyed or sabotaged by bandits exported from abroad -- from the territory of Pakistan -- have resumed their work.

Regarding prices, the increase in prices during last year was 19.3 percent but the total increase in workers' wages amounted to 26-50 percent, and the fixed prices of sugar, petroleum, flour and so forth -- the essential primary commodities -- were retained as a result of government subsidy. Food prices, in comparison with other countries of the region, are being kept three times lower than in Iran and at a minimum two times lower than in Pakistan.

Gross national product for the year ending on 20 March 1982 increased by 1.5 percent compared with the previous year. [Word indistinct] national income during the same period increased by 2.4 percent compared with the previous year.

The people of Afghanistan, the revolutionary and working people of Afghanistan, are moving forward in unity for the creation of a new and democratic society. For the first time in the history of Afghanistan, a genuine democracy is being realized in Afghanistan. The visible feature of this is the creation of more than 15 social and mass organizations in the country. Trade unions; agricultural peasantry cooperatives; the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan; the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan; unions of writers, artists, journalists; the Economic Council; government, private and mixed enterprises; the Council of Clergy and Ulema; the Council of Tribal Assemblies; friendship and solidarity organizations and so forth; All these organizations, along with the PDPA [Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan] -- the ruling party of Afghanistan, the Party of Afghan Workers -- all have taken part in one broad National Fatherland Front [NFF]. Today, including social and mass organizations and individuals, more than half million have actively taken part in the DRA NFF.

For the first time in the country's history, the PDPA, as a ruling and leading party, is accomplishing a formidable and great revolutionary role in the service of the people and the homeland. Over the past few years the number of PDPA members has increased by four times. The party, alongside the NFF, united with social and mass organizations, is fighting with courage for the construction of a new, democratic and just society. Allow me to give you a few facts about the solution of the national issue in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan is a multinational country. Approximately 20 nationalities and tribes are living in Afghanistan; its major nationalities are Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek, Turkman, Balouch and Nuristani. In the past, due to the existence of oppressive, exploitative, cruel and despotic regimes who always created discord among our nationalities and the tribes of united Afghanistan, barbarious discrimination was carried out in Afghanistan; but after the April Revolution, in particular after its new development stage, real equality of rights, the principle of equality and fraternity, and the unity of all Afghanistan's nationalities have been practically implemented for the first time. Language, culture, traditions, customs and all democratic rights of all nationalities of Afghanistan have been seriously respected and received due reverence from the DRA Government. All representatives of minority groups have an equal part in the administrative machinery of the government, party, front and social organizations.

One of the important problems in Afghanistan was the tribal issue, which was an inheritance from the past despotic Governments of Afghanistan. Over the past few years more than 80 tribal assemblies have been created where they can solve their issues in accordance with traditional tribal customs.

I shall say a few words about the issue of clergy, Ulema and the religion of Islam in Afghanistan. In the world today there are two types of Islam -- American Islam and genuine Islam. American Islam is committing the most barbarious action against the Palestinian Muslims, against Lebanon and Muslims at the instigation of Zionism. But Mr Reagan, the U.S. Administration, its Congress and House of Representatives, U.S. ruling circles, the economic, industrial, military and monopoly complex of the United States and imperialism in general, and their allies, are today the defenders of Islam in Afghanistan.

Let us as gentlemen hear the truth and publish the truth. I have mind here the journalist ladies and gentlemen of Western countries. Nevertheless, a number of journalists from the United States, Western countries members of NATO, came to one of our ambassadors and asked for an entry visa to go to Afghanistan to study. Our ambassador asked the journalists what they intended to do in Afghanistan. The reply was to write something about Afghanistan. The ambassador then said: You are writing it (?at the very moment). When you go to Afghanistan you will write the same lie that you are writing now. However, these people who are here, I hope they reflect truth to the world public.

Thousands of bandits receive training each month in the territory of Pakistan, partially in Iran though particularly in Pakistan, from U.S. instructors. They learn how to explode thousands of schools, mosques, hospitals, bridges, how to kill thousands of workers and peasants; how to kill in a tragic manner thousands of teachers, in particular clergy at the time of worship, who defend the DRA and how to use chemical weapons, various assorted weapons -- antitank, antiaircraft weapons, automatic weapons and lethal weapons which they export into our country. All, under the pretence and name of the so-called Mujahidin, the defenders of Islam, enter Afghanistan for terrorism and intimidation. The DRA, in (?accordance) with the law and basic principles, has guaranteed the defense, due respect and reverence of the Islam religion; as the toiling people of Afghanistan are Muslim toiling people.

I shall say a few words about Afghanistan's foreign policy. Afghanistan is following a principled and peaceful policy, in accordance with the will of the people of Afghanistan. We would like friendly relations with all countries, in particular our coexistence. The determination of the people of Afghanistan, the DRA Government and the PDPA has been specifically displayed in the announcements dated May 1980 and August 1981. We have travelled our half of the way down this road. Now there is the issue of (?true) perception and correct will of the ruling circles of Pakistan and Iran to (?pass) their road for peace and political talks, and the solution of the issues around Afghanistan. We will sit around one table and solve them. However, we should pay attention that U.S. imperialism does not want any areas where there are fire and blood to be replaced by peace, security, stability and detente. Without the permission and direction of the U.S. Administration Pakistan so far has not embarked in any initiative and has taken no action whatsoever.

ANDROPOV, HUSAK ADDRESS KREMLIN RECEPTION

LD221554 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 22 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government have given a reception in the Kremlin today on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Present at the reception were members of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, alternate members of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

The reception was attended by the participants in the celebration meeting -- members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, deputies of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Russian Federation, veterans of the party, distinguished workers, prominent scientists and workers in culture, military commanders and representatives of the clergy.

Present in the hall were party and government delegations of the socialist countries, delegations of the Communist, Workers' and Revolutionary Democratic Parties, national liberation movements and international organisations, other foreign guests, the diplomatic corps.

The reception was addressed by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Speech by Yuriy Andropov

Dear comrades!

Esteemed guests!

Allow me first of all to greet all the participants in this reception. I would especially like to address our foreign guests and representatives of the diplomatic corps. We are grateful to you, esteemed guests, for your participation in the great holiday of the Soviet people -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Your presence at it is visible evidence of the numerous, diverse and fruitful ties linking the Soviet Union with most states and peoples of the world.

Our heartfelt gratitude goes to the fraternal countries of the socialist community, where the 60th anniversary of the USSR was celebrated on a large scale and with great warmth, with the participation of broad sections of the public. This is another manifestation of the sincere friendship uniting our countries, the friendship whose further strengthening we believe to be our sacred duty.

The presence here of delegations from numerous Communist, Workers' and Revolutionary Democratic Parties from all continents has once again emphasized the effectiveness of the principle of proletarian internationalism, which has been and remains the core of our Leninist party's foreign policy.

We are much gratified by the participation in our celebrations of delegations from many states, which have thrown off the colonial yoke and embarked on the path of national independence and social progress. We highly value the friendly relations and equitable cooperation with those countries.

Among us is President Mauno Koivisto of the Finnish Republic, the head of a neighbour state friendly to the USSR. His arrival in Moscow on these days is fresh evidence of the stable, good relations and fruitful, mutually beneficial cooperation, which have taken shape between our countries in the course of several decades. These relations are a vivid example of the vital force of the doctrine of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. In our troubled age it shows for mankind the only reliable way towards a peaceful future.

I already spoke about the Soviet Union's policy, both home and foreign policy, at the celebration meeting yesterday.

I wish to say only one thing here: Over the 60 years of its existence the USSR has firmly occupied its place in the world as an ardent champion and consistent supporter of the cause of peace and friendship among nations, respect of the rights of all peoples to independence, freedom and progress. And each people, each state, ready for cooperation with us along these lines, will always meet with goodwill from the Soviet Union, an open heart and a hand stretched out for a handshake.

Yuriy Andropov proposed a toast "to lasting peace on earth, to peaceful cooperation of all states and friendship of all peoples, to the health of our guests and all those present in this hall."

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, spoke in reply.

Speech by Gustav Husak.

Esteemed Comrade Andropov, dear Soviet friends.

I think that the foreign guests from 112 countries of all continents, who are present here, will agree with me if I express sincere gratitude for the invitation to participate in the celebration of your great jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. This anniversary is also a big holiday for the whole of progressive mankind.

We spent with you unforgettable days in Moscow. The glorious, heroic history of the fraternal Soviet people passed again before our eyes during these days. The two days of the joint celebration meeting became a striking demonstration of the revolutionary transformations in the life of the liberated peoples, who 60 years ago voluntarily formed the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a convincing confirmation of the successes, attained by the Soviet people under the guidance of their Leninist party.

Your celebration meeting demonstrated the Soviet people's profound love for the CPSU and their socialist motherland, their legitimate pride in the results of selfless labour and firm determination to continue carrying high the victorious banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution, to successfully put into life the great Lenin behests.

Dear Soviet comrades, we know full well that underlying your accomplishments are selfless labour and incalculable sacrifices. This has earned you the gratitude, respect and admiration of all your friends, progressive people in the whole world. You are receiving these days from all continents of our planet congratulations on the occasion of the successes attained and wishes of new accomplishments in labour for the good of your wonderful motherland, in the struggle for the cause of peace and progress in the whole world.

You have also earned sincere gratitude for the profound contribution that you made and continue making to the development of socialism in the world, to the victorious struggle of peoples for their freedom. The USSR became for the peoples an example in that rightful struggle, a source of inspiration, and reliable support.

The voice of peace sounded from Moscow again these days forcefully and convincingly. Your report, esteemed Yuriy Vladimirovich, showed once again that the Soviet Union persistently extends as before a hand to all who are really interested in consolidating peace and security. All peaceloving people are grateful to you for this constructive, and at the same time firm stand.

Dear Soviet friends, on behalf of all who celebrate your great jubilee together with you I wish you great success in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, in work for the good of the Soviet Union, in the struggle for peace and a happy life of the peoples.

Gustav Husak proposed a toast: "To the glorious 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and its further flourishing; to the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the organizer and inspirer of all the victories of the fraternal Soviet people; to the heroic Soviet people; to socialism, progress and peace; to your health, comrades and friends."

The reception was held in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere.

ANDROPOV, GROMYKO MEET WITH VISITING OFFICIALS

Andropov-Jaruzelski Meeting

LD231236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] In accordance with an understanding previously reached, a meeting took place today between Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

During the conversation they discussed the most important problems of all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR and between the USSR and Poland.

Comrade Jaruzelski provided information on the work of the PZPR and the government of the Polish People's Republic aimed at ensuring political and economic stability in Poland. He gave a high assessment of the significance of the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance.

Comrade Andropov spoke about the work of party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The unswerving solidarity of Soviet Communists and the Soviet people with the struggle of the Communists and working people of Poland in consolidating socialism and overcoming the crisis was expressed.

The participants in the meeting spoke of the determination of the two fraternal parties to continue to strengthen Soviet-Polish ties in all spheres of public work and to work closely together in implementing their agreed line in international affairs.

The USSR and Poland will unite their efforts to defend peace and international security, will oppose the imperialist policy of the arms race and confrontation and will deal a resolute rebuff to the attempts of the aggressive circles of the West to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign socialist states.

Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, invited Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to visit Poland. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

The conversation was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship which unites our two parties and socialist states.

Andropov-Koivisto Meeting

LD221708 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 22 TASS -- The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov held a conversation with President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto, who has arrived in Moscow to attend the festivities to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

On behalf of the people of Finland, Maumo Koivisto conveyed cordial congratulations and best wishes to the Soviet people in connection with their markable jubilee -- the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

During the conversation held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding which characterises the Soviet-Finnish relations, Yuriy Andropov and Mauno Koivisto discussed a number of issues of bilateral relations between the USSR and Finland, as well as some of the international problems of mutual interest.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the USSR and Finland in different fields on the firm basis of the 1948 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, and stressed that the Soviet-Finnish relations constitute a graphic example of the fruitfulness of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and of implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Yuriy Andropov and Mauno Koivisto stated the firm desire of the Soviet Union and Finland to continue to do everything necessary for a further development and strengthening of the Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

The sides expressed a unanimous opinion on the need for all states to increase their efforts with a view to preserving peace, strengthening international security and saving mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government Yuriy Andropov reaffirmed the invitation previously transmitted to the President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto to come to the Soviet Union on a official visit. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The time of the visit will be agreed through diplomatic cannels.

Gromyko-Andrei Meeting

AU222027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 22/12/1982 -- On December 22 Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, had an interview with A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, Foreign Minister of the USSR. On the occasion the sides discussed problems related to the development of the Romanian-Soviet relations as also topical aspects of the international life.

FURTHER SPEECHES AT KREMLIN ANNIVERSARY SESSION

Ceausescu Speech

AU221910 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the festive meeting on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR on 22 December at the Kremlin Palace of Congress Meeting -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and head of our country's party-state delegation to the Moscow festivities marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, made a speech during today's meeting. Here is this speech:

[Begin Ceausescu recording] Esteemed comrades! I have the great pleasure of participating in festivities marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR and of extending to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers and all Soviet peoples fraternal revolutionary greetings, warmest congratulations and best wishes for new and great successes in building developed socialism and communism, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee; the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and all Romanian people. [applause]

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the creation of the first state of workers and peasants in the world opened up the road for the victorious construction of socialism in the Soviet Union. This great event of world historic significance marked the transition to a new era, the era of eliminating imperialist and colonialist oppression, of national liberation and of the victory of socialism. [applause]

In the period since the victory of the Great October Revolution and in the 60 years which have elapsed since the founding of the USSR, the Soviet peoples have attained, under the leadership of the Communist Party, outstanding achievements in their socioeconomic activity and all fields of activity and are successfully building the socialist society. In this period, new states have chosen the socialist path and today more and more peoples are opting for the socialist development path.

We highly appreciate the results attained by the USSR in socialist construction and international affairs as well as its very important role in resolving the great problems of our times and in the struggle for peace and cooperation at the world level. [applause]

The Communists and all Romanian people rejoice in all the great achievements attained by you, dear Soviet comrades, in the socialist and communist construction and in the struggle for peace. As sincere friends, we extend to you warmest congratulations and heartfelt wishes for new and ever greater victories. [applause]

On this occasion, too, I would like to stress that -- in the spirit of traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples -- the Romanian-Soviet relations are continously developing in the political, economic, scientific-technical and other fields. I believe that all opportunities exist for these relations to increasingly develop in the future to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism and peace. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, under the leadership of the Communist Party, our people have also attained important results in the socialist construction in Romania and in the development along the road of socioeconomic progress. The party national conference which was recently held in Bucharest examined the current stage of the Romanian socialist society and set out directions for its further development; it also adopted programs and decisions of the greatest significance for ensuring the comprehensive progress of the entire country.

In a few days, on 30 December, the Romanian people will also celebrate a historic event in their lives, the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. In the socialist years, Romania has become a country with a developed industry, which is currently 50 times what it was during the old bourgeois-landlord regime; today, Romania has a modern agriculture that is rapidly developing and has achieved other important results in all fields of activity.

Closely united around the party, all our people are working to implement the goals set by the 12th RCP Congress and by the national conference and to consolidate and expand the results attained thus far. Our people are determined to unflinchingly fulfill the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring the country's progress toward communism. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, a particular tension has developed in the international sphere as a result of the policy of force and threat of using force, the violation of the independence and sovereignty of peoples, the deepening of the world economic crisis and the intensification of the arms race. Mankind has reached the stage where the level of armaments, primarily the huge nuclear arsenal that has accumulated, endanger the existence of human society itself and of civilization and life on our planet. Proceeding from these realities, we believe that the key problem of our age is to prevent war and ensure peace. [applause]

We hail the USSR proposals for halting the arms race and for disarmament, primarily nuclear, proposals that were reiterated in Comrade Andropov's report. In this respect, the Geneva Disarmament Committee assumes particular importance. In its activity it must take into account the proposals made at the special UN session on disarmament, including Romania's proposals, and it must draft a concrete disarmament program. We also attach particular importance to negotiations between the USSR and the United States on strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range nuclear armaments.

Generally speaking, we believe that responsible action should be taken to halt the arms race, reduce military budgets and proceed to resolute disarmament measures, primarily nuclear, under strict international control. Life requires more than ever now that everything possible should be done to pool the efforts and ever closer cooperations of peoples, socialist countries and all democratic and progressive froces to put an end to the dangerous trend toward confrontation and war, to resume the policy of detente and cooperation and to defend the supreme right of peoples and men to life, freedom, independence, existence and peace. [applause]

Actively participating in international affairs, Romania is developing broad relations with socialist countries, developing countries, developed capitalist states and all countries, regardless of social system. We base our international relations on principles of equality, national independence and socereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and nonuse of force and the threat of force. We have laid and will continue to lay particular emphasis upon strengthening friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, primarily our neighbors. In this respect, we attach great importance to traditional relations with the USSR.

Romania considers it very important that a summit meeting be convened to discuss problems connected with developing cooperation within CEMA, so that this organization can better meet the requirements of each national economy of the member countries and can resolve, with joint forces, many problems of socioeconomic development and socialist construction.

We are concerned with and pay particular attention to attaining security and cooperation in Europe and we are working to ensure that the Madrid meeting concludes with positive results and convenes a conference on disarmament and strengthening trust in the continent. We must do our best to prevent the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, to bring about the withdrawal and destruction of existing ones and to create a united Europe of peace and cooperation, without nuclear missiles.

Romania firmly speaks out and works for peacefully resolving all interstate conflicts through negotiations alone and completely eliminating the policy of force from the international sphere. We deem it necessary that everything be done to eliminate underdevelopment and the great gaps between states, to establish a new international economic order and to ensure the equal participation of all states in resolving the complex problems of our times. We are convinced that through united action, the people can ensure the triumph of the policy of peace, detente, national independence, understanding and cooperation between nations.

Esteemed comrades, in conclusion, I would like to again extend to the Communists and peoples of the Soviet Union warmest wishes for new successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, in building socialism and communism and in the struggle for peace and cooperation. [applause]

May friendship and cooperation between the RCP and CPSU, between Romania and the USSR and between our peoples never endingly develop. [applause]

May the cause of socialism and peace triumph throughout the world. [prolonged applause]

SFRY Delegate's Address

LD230932 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Lazar Kolisevski, member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the SFRY Presidency, at 22 December festive meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congress -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, dear friends, I have the great pleasure of greeting you, the highest representatives of the Communist Party and Soviet authorities on behalf of the SFRY, the LCY and the working people and nations and nationalities of our country and of conveying heartfelt congratulation to the working people and peoples and nationalities of your country on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. [applause]

The Great October Socialist Revolution opened the new historical epoch of revolutionary transformations and liberation struggles in the world and paved the way to the development of socialism as a world process. The first state of workers and peasants became the hope which encouraged the enslaved and oppressed peoples in the struggle for their own liberation. The Yugoslav socialist revolution was inspired by the ideas of Lenin's October. The working class of Yugoslavia rose to defend the first proletarian revolution and the first socialist workers' state in the history of mankind when it organized a general strike throughout the country in 1920 as a song of solidarity with your workers. Generations of Yugoslav Communists, workers' fighters, were brought up in the spirit of the ideals of the October Revolution.

The successes achieved by the Soviet Union over the past 60 years have raised it from an underdeveloped country to one of the most highly developed countries of the world. United in their multinational community and broadly developing their creative energies, the peoples of the Soviet Union have achieved exceptional results in the development of science, production forces, national cultures and education. The nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia are sincerely pleased by all the great successes of the friendly people of the Soviet Union. [applause]

By means of their liberation struggle and socialist revolution, which we started in 1941 in the heart of occupied Europe, the working class and peoples of Yugoslavia, led by the Communist Party and Tito, won their freedom and independence and became united in the community of equal nations and nationalities -- the SFRY. During less than 40 years of socialist development, the working class and working people of Yugoslavia have built a powerful national basis for society by developing a socialist central social, economic and political system. This ensures the dominant position of the working class and working people in carrying out government functions and managing society.

Dear Comrades, the friendship between the peoples of the SFRY and the USSR was tempered during the common armed struggle against fascism in World War II. Our people stood together at the most difficult moments of this struggle, aware that they were fighting for freedom and human progress.

Today Yugoslav-Soviet relations are developing successfully in all fields on the basis of the principles of independence, equal rights, noninterference and mutual respect, enshrined in the Belgrade and Moscow Declaration and Statement of 1955 and 1956 and in other Yugoslav-Soviet documents. Efforts made on both sides in support of these principles make possible the successful development of our relations, the comprehensive and stable Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation and the consolidation of friendship and trust between our two countries, parties and peoples. This character of our relations was also reaffirmed during the recent meetings between the highest ranking representatives of our countries and parties. The development of relations on these foundations is of fundamental importance not only for our two countries and parties, but also for the consolidation of international cooperation on an equal footing, for the communist and workers' movement and for the struggle of the progressive forces for peace and socialism.

The international situation has never before since World War II been as grave and complex as it is today. It is also burdened by the incessant growth of armament, the numerous dangerous hotbeds of conflict and the increasingly more difficult economic position of the developing countries. To halt such a negative development of international relations it is necessary that all the peace-loving countries and all the peoples should make fresh and increasing efforts to build peace in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, noninterference and the inalienable right of every people to make free and independent decisions on its own development. The survival and further progress of the human community can only be ensured through peaceful cooperation and negotiations. There is no true alternative to the policy of peace and the relaxation of tension. It alone corresponds to the vital interests of all the peoples of the world.

During the preparations for the seventh conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries, socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia will continue to exert efforts to help the broad front of nonalignment, which has become a significant factor in international relations, making fresh contributions to the struggle for peace and progress, for halting the arms race, for freedom, independence and quality of all the peoples and states of the world, for international cooperation, for setting up the new international economic order.

At the end, allow me this solemn moment to express the wish, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee, for comprehensive progress of the Soviet Union, for successful and friendly cooperation between Yugoslav and the Soviet Union and the LCY and the CPSU, for the development of our relations in all fields. Thank you. [applause]

Zhivkov Address

AU212040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at Kremlin Palace of Congresses meeting on 21 Dec to mark 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, I am happy that I have the honor in these festive days marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR to convey to you fraternal greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on behalf of all Bulgarians on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union and to wish you from the bottom of my heart further major achievements in your glorious historical road which is arousing admiration and a striving to keep in line with you. [da vi imitira] [applause]

Our delegation listened with deep attention to the report by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We completely share the deep and well-founded conclusions, evaluations and [word indistinct] made with a feeling of pride for what has been achieved, and the unshakable faith in the future of the Soviet Union and in mankind. [applause]

Listening to the report by Comrade Andropov we and, I am convinced, the whole world once more have heard the wise and courageous voice of the CPSU. Together with you, we again experienced the familiar feeling of pride for the party of Lenin, for the Soviet people and for the great Soviet state. [applause]

Dear comrades, being in front of your on this jubilee date, I am thinking about the Soviet Union's role in the historic destiny of Bulgaria. I remember very clearly, with emotion and gratitude, about the years of [word indistict] youth of my generation. The years of the first meetings I had with the Soviet people. During the times of the monarchist-fascist terror, the existence and successes of the Soviet Union, of your life, your books and films and your songs and even the malice and slanders of your enemies and ours, everything that told us there was such a country in the world which we wanted Bulgaria to be like, gave us the strength to live, to struggle and to die and, while dying, to confirm our faith and love, our unbreakable willpower to struggle, with the proud words: Long live the BCP and long live the Soviet Union! [applause] Thus, the BCP has lived with faith in the Soviet Union.

With faith in the Soviet Union, we were able to overcome defeats and failures, we could overcome the numerous manifestations of opportunistic dissidence and strengthen ourselves as a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party of the Bulgarian workers class. With this faith in the Soveit Union, the BCP was able to lead Bulgaria to the victory of socialist revolution. [applause]

Already for 38 years we have been building the new society. We have met many difficulties along our road; however, the difficulties remain in the past while the achievements today remain in the life of the country and the people. Today socialist Bulgaria is a country with a highly developed economy, industry of great scope and a modern agricultures. Our successes in education, science, culture, health care and in raising the living standards of the people are great. We are not national (?nihilists) and we know that our successes are mainly a result of the heroic labor of our people, of the correct general line and policy of the BCP and of its guiding, inspiring and organizational activity. We bow our heads before the heroic deeds of our people and our party, a living part of which we are ourselves. We are proud of our successes in which we have invested so much reason and heart, love, heroism and creative labor. We, however, are not nationalistic megalomaniacs and we are not ungrateful people. We know that our successes would have been impossible without the cooperation of the countries of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and without the aid of the Soviet Union. [applause]

The Bulgarian people remember the time when the first Soviet tractors powerfully plowed the fields of the first agricultural cooperative farms, when the first [words indistinct] with Soviet designs and machines and with the assistance of Soviet specialists, the first plants and combines seen up to then, the time when we took the first steps along the path of a new life. There is no way to repay such kinds of assistance and support because this aid was not given from surpluses, but was evidence of the Soviet people sharing their last penny, people who in their internationalism and their spiritual generosity have no equal to themselves in mankind's history. [applause] That is why we are doing and will do everything so that our children and grandchildren can know and remember it. [applause]

Dear comrades, please accept our fraternal gratitude and love for everything which the Soviet Union has been and is for us, for its assistance and support, for your experience in socialist building, for the confidence that the path we are following is a correct one because you have already covered it and for the trust and love for us. [applause]

Comrades, for 6 decades the unshakeable union of the free republics, rallied by the Great Russia, has been fulfilling its historic mission with honor. For 6 decades [words indistinct] the Soviet Union has been striding out ahead of progressive mankind. It is a motherland of the new human civilization. It is the nucleus around which the new world is crystallizing. Everything great and progressive, everything great that has happened on earth since the October Revolution is linked, directly or indirectly with the Soviet Union. With its existence and with its revolutionizing example and influence. [applause]

During these alarming times when the imperialist reaction is openly preparing a crusade against peoples, the Soviet Union is the mainstay of world peace, the main guarantee not just of progress but of the very existence of mankind... Hundreds and hundreds of millions of people -- and not just our friends and associates but also people of other circles and of other views -- think with relief that it is fortunate for mankind that there is on earth the mighty Soviet Union. [applause] This awareness, and the fact that thanks to the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, those who kindle war can be curbed; gives hope, strength and scope to the unprecedented antiwar movement which is developing ever more powerfully throughout the world and which is becoming an irrepressible and invincible force.

Glory to the CPSU, the Leninist party, under whose leadership the October Revolution was victorious. The Russian empire, which once was called the "jail" of peoples, has turned into a fraternal union of the USSR.

Glory to the Soviet people, people who are determining the course and tracing the path toward human happiness!

Long live the USSR!

Long live the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the guiding star, hope and mainstay of mankind in its struggle for restoring independence, for peace and socialist progress, for socialism and communism! [applause] Congratulations, dear Soviet brothers and sisters! [applause]

Jaruzelski's Speech

LD221400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, at 22 December joint festive session in Moscow to mark the USSR's 60th anniversary -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Soviet comrades and friends! On the occasion of the jubilee of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, I would like to convey to you, on behalf of the working people of socialist Poland, the most cordial fraternal greetings. [applause]

A long victorious road lies behind you. It was full of struggle and hard and dogged labor: from profound backwardness to the conquest of space; from civil war to a cohesive socialist society; from foreign intervention, blockade and boycott to the position of a mighty world power. This is the historic measure of your gigantic achievement.

Where the weakest link of the world capitalist system broke, there arose the strongest and most tried and tested link in a new system: the uniform [jednolity] multination state of the socialist Soviet people. Lenin's far-sighted thought has been fulfilled. [applause] It bore fruit under the leadership of the CPSU and its enormous, organizational pioneering labors and creativity continued. There is not one nation in the world today, not one working man, whose life has not been jointly shaped, directly or indirectly, by the effects of the great historic breakthrough that was begun on your soil. It made it possible for the world socialist system to come into being and develop. It gave a powerful and irreversible stimulus to the process of decolonialization.

Thanks to this change, the workers of many capitalist countries were able to wrest a series of social concessions from the bourgeoisie. For 6 decades the land of the soviets has been a magnetic pole for the progressive forces on a world scale.

The first state of socialism made a decisive contribution to routing the fascist barbarians. It rescued many states, nations and the supreme values of European civilization and culture from inevitable annihilation. The heroic Soviet nation paid for this with a sacrifice of suffering and blood. The nations of Europe and the world have incurred a great moral debt to it.

The Polish nation, which never ceased to struggle in the war, and which suffered terrible losses during it, understands particularly well the feelings of the Soviet people. On this festive day we pay homage to the heroes who fell. We greet the Soviet veterans, unfailing comrades in arms, who in traversing our soil together with Polish soldiers, brought it liberation.

The memory of that trial of fire, of the birth of our comradeship in arms, will always remain. [applause] The resolute support of the Soviet Union ensured just borders for Poland. Its aid made post-war reconstruction and industrialization easier. Today, too, this aid is invaluable to us in overcoming the present difficulties. We will never forget this.

Poland has found itslef in the frontline of the global class front. The United States is harming Poland wherever and however it can. It still wants to exploit our country in order to dismantle the peaceful order of Yalta and Potsdam. Nothing will come of this. [applause] People's Poland will not bend under foreign pressure. It will not be a card in someone else's cynical game. [applause] Despite many obstacles, we are going forward and will continue to go forward. The Polish nation, the Polish working class, are giving many proofs of patriotism, of maturity, of a sense of responsibility. That places us under an obligation.

There is no greater or more important cause for our party than full reconstruction of the link with the working people, with the working class. This is the fundamental injunction of the Ninth PZPR Congress. We can solve our difficult internal problems by our own efforts, possessing an unfailing guarantee of Poland's sovereign and secure existence: alliance with the Soviet Union, participation in the defensive community of the Warsaw Treaty, cooperation within the CEMA framework.

Unbreakable friendship links us with the land of the soviets for better and for worse, for today and tomorrow. Its core lies in fraternal unity between the PZPR and the CPSU, based on the ideological foundations of Marxist-Leninism.

During a period of difficult trial, the internationalist contents of our relations have proven themselves with all force. They are based on mutual respect and equality, characterized by bilateral understanding and trust. We value this highly. We will guard this. The Polish People's Republic is, and will remain, a permament and unfailing link in the socialist community. [applause]

Dear Comrades: The peaceful and profoundly humanist policy of the Soviet Union, to which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made an unforgettable contribution, furthers the most important cause of our times: the preservation of humanity from nuclear annihilation. It has won the esteem and respect of millions of people. Poland grants it full and active support. The principled appraisal and proposals presented yesterday by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, create new and constructive prospects for world peace. On the days of your jubilee, one feels particularly clearly the atmosphere of optimism, the conviction that the road that has been chosen is the right one. The Soviet Union looks boldly to the future. It has proved that socialism is a living formation, open to everything that is new and progressive, that its very essence lies in a capacity for self-improvement. The hard work and talents of the Soviet people are known: boundless natural resources, enormous possibilities of Soviet science and technology. Our great socialist power not only surmounts all the difficulties, which life unsparingly provides, but it will continue to impress with the accuracy of its solutions, and to astound the world with the verve of its undertakings. Dear Soviet comrades, we wish you this most heartily. [applause]

PDRY Chairman's Speech

GF230830 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text of speech delivered by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Supreme Presidium of the PDRY, chairman of the Council of Ministers and secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, at a joint festive session in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 22 December -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades and friends, I have the pleasure on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Union to wholeheartedly congratulate you on behalf of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the Yemeni people, and the PDRY Government and to congratulate through you all communists and Soviet citizens, wishing you further success in bolstering and strengthening the materialist foundation of the upcoming great historical phase of socialism.

I had the honor of participating in the Soviet celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Union. Here I am today joining the Soviets in their celebration of the 60th anniversary. We can feel and see the great accomplishments that have been achieved in the last 10 years. This matter makes us cordially say that the Soviet Union has indeed become richer, stronger and more beautiful.

Comrades and friends, the issue of world peace which attracts millions of people is confronted with several dangers due to the hostile tendency in imperialist circles. Therefore, while we should adhere to our basic stands of struggle for bolstering world peace and international detente, we will continue to resist the hostile imperialist designs and will carry on our people's struggle for full and comprehensive national liberation and for the achievement of social progress and the pursuit of socialism -- the path to mankind's bright future.

As peace and liberation champions, we appreciate the Soviet Union's efforts and initiatives for peace whether regionally in the Middle East, the Arabian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and the Arabian peninsula, or with respect to Europe and the entire world.

Yesterday we listened to the important speech delivered by Comrade Yuriy Andropov -- a speech that included an important and comprehensive assessment of the international situation.

We here affirm these sound assessments of the world's current events and the solutions required by the international community to its problems and we express our unreserved support for the Soviet proposals included in Comrade Andropov's speech for establishing peace in the world. We call for the unity of all ranks who treasure the issue of world peace and the peoples' social progress in the struggle against hostile pursuit and international terrorism policies adopted by U.S. imperialism, because in that struggle we find the genuine evidence of achieving a just and strong peace all over the world.

Comrades and friends imperialist circles are trying to restore their control and predominence over our Arab region by force, terrorism and blackmail, as recent events in the Middle East region have proved. This is clearly manifested by intimidation and the displays of military power through military maneuvers and the formation of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces, and through establishing and bolstering the U.S. presence in the Arab region and surrounding seas. In addition, it has encouraged Israel, providing it with all kinds of political and military support and employing it to serve the imperialist strategy in the Middle East region where human rights are being violated and aggression against our Palestinian and Lebanese peoples continues with U.S. support and without giving any consideration to international pacts, UN resolutions, and the international community. Military maneuvers are being staged in Oman and Somalia to provoke the PDRY and Ethiopia in addition to U.S. threats against Libya and the imperailist-Zionist collusion against steadfast Syria and other Arab and African progressive regimes.

The imperialist circles, Israel and their allies in our region should realize that history will not retreat and that our peoples who resisted and defeated old imperialism are capable of protecting themselves and defending their nationalist and internationalist options and maintaining their way of independent development.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our great appreciation for the persistent and sincere stands adopted by the Soviet Union in support of the just causes of our Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism -- foremost of which is the cause of the Palestinian Arab people their legitimate right to self-determination, to return to their homeland and establish their independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Comrades and friends, our people in the PDRY who achieved their independence through valiant struggle and heroic strife are steadily advancing today in building their new life in order to complete the tasks of the national democratic revolution with its socialist prospects. We would like to affirm that the PDRY will remain a steadfast fortress in confronting the plots of imperialism and reactionism and a strong supporter for the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

It is important to point out that Soviet-Yemeni friendship which is based upon the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed between our countries constitutes one of the prominent features of our Yemeni people's life, and is manifested in many economic, social and cultural accomplishments achieved in our country with the assistance of the Soviet Union including the strengthening of the country's defense force.

This friendship will always be firm and everlasting and its noble humanitarian values and examples will be passed on from one generation to another as an expression of the consistent struggling and internationalist alliance between the Yemeni and Soviet peoples.

Once again, I congratulate you on this glorious occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. Wishing you further great success under the banner of advanced socialism, glory to the Soviet Communist Party, long live the Soviet Union; long live Arab-Soviet friendship, and long live Yemeni-Soviet friendship.

Heng Samrin Speech

LD221846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Kampuchean State Council, at 22 December joint festive meeting at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses -- recorded; in Cambodian with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] We consider, Heng Samrin said, that the celebration of the USSR's remarkable jubilee is of immense international significance, and serves as a factor furthering the struggle of all peoples of the world for peace and social progress. The 60th anniversary of founding the world's first unified, multinational state of workers and peasants is vivid evidence of the heights that have been achieved by Soviet society in its development, and of its brilliant successes in the construction of socialism and communism, which are in accord with the interests of the development of the revolutionary and liberation movement in all five continents. This holiday also demonstrates the majesty of the victories of Marxism-Leninism and of scientific socialism, which is an inexhaustible source of strength in progressive mankind's struggle for equality and friendship between peoples, and for worldwide firm peace.

The People's Revolutionary Party and the people of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin went on, see in the Soviet Union and its achievements a source of the most valuable experience in construction and defense of its own motherland, which is progressing along the path of socialism. The People's Revolutionary Party and the people of Kampuchea express their unchanging gratitude to Lenin's motherland for the aid and support we are being given, and give the assurance that they will make every effort for further strengthening fraternal Kampuchean-Soviet friendship.

Chernenko Chairs Session

LD222020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpts] For 2 days there has been a joint festive session of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and RSFSR devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who chaired today's afternoon session, addressed those gathered in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses:

[Begin recording] [Chernenko] Comrades, a proposal is now being submitted that on behalf of the participants in our solemn session we should adopt an address to the parliament, governments, political parties and the peoples of the world. [applause] Allow me to interpret your applause as unanimous approval of this proposal. [applause]

Comrades, are there any remarks, or additions you would like to make concerning the text of the address? None.

Then let us vote: Those who support the adoption of the address to parliaments, governments, political parties and the peoples of the world, [words indistinct]: Who is against the motion? None. Abstaining? None. [applause] The address to parliaments, governments, political parties and the peoples of the world has been adopted unanimously by the solemn session. [applause]

Comrades, the joint solemn session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, is now declared closed. [Anthem followed by applause]

FURTHER DETAILS ON DELEGATIONS' ARRIVALS

Gromyko Meets Honecker

LD201140 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- A party-and-state delegation of the German Democratic Republic, led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government to attend the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. At the airport the delegation were met by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by other officials.

WFTU's Gaspar Arrives

LD211722 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 20 (MTI) -- On the invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and president of the WFTU, Monday arrived in Moscow to attend the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Union.

Kuznetsov Meets Koivisto

LD202130 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of Finland has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government to attend the celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The guest was welcomed by alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasily Kuznetsov, and other officials.

Kuznetsov Meets DPRK Delegation

LD191642 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- A party and state delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Korea arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government to attend festivities on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The delegation is led by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, premier of the Administration Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov, and other officials.

Algeria's Abdelghani Arrives

LD202326 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The USSR celebrates the 60th anniversary of its foundation tomorrow. Algeria will be represented at the festivities by Prime Minister Mohamed Abdelghani. He arrived in Moscow this evening. The prime minister and the large delegation accompanying him were welcomed by Mr Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by other figures in the party and Soviet Government as well as by the Algerian ambassador to Moscow.

Turkish Communists Arrive

LD202230 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow Decmeber 20 TASS -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Turkey led by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party I. Bilen has arrived in Moscow to attend the festivities to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government.

Greek, Cypriot Delegations

LD202142 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and of the Soviet Government, the following delegations have arrived in Moscow to attend the festivities to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding the USSR:

Of the Communist Party of Greece led by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Kharilaos Florakis; of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), led by General Secretary of the Party Ezekias Papaioannou;

Of the Pan-Hellenic Sociliast Movement (PASOK), led by member of PASOK Central Committee A. Papatanasopulos.

At the invitation of the parliamentary group of the USSR, Mikos Theodorakis, deputy of the Greek Parliament, has arrived in Moscow to attend the celebrations.

ANNIVERSARY DELEGATIONS DEPARTURES REPORTED

CSSR Delegation

LD222136 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] The Czechoslovak party and state delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, which attended the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR in Moscow, left for home tonight. At Vnukovo Airport the Czechoslovak guests were seen off by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Hungarian Delegation

LD221806 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow: The Hungarian delegation which took part in the festivities on the anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union has left the Soviet capital. The delegation was led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and its members were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Peter Varkonyi, Central Committee secretary; and Sandor Rajnai, our country's ambassador in Moscow.

Finland's Koivistó

LD222146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1940 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Dec (TASS) -- Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, who took part in celebrations devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR, left the Soviet Union today.

Further Delegations

LD230943 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Delegations of the German Communist Party, the Luxembourg Communist Party, the Jamaica Labor Party, the French Socialist Party, and [word indistinct] workers' and peasants party left Moscow today. They had attended festivities devoted to the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR.

The delegations were seen off by Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

CHURCH LEADER'S MESSAGE ON ANNIVERSARY

LD182118 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- The Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Pimen and members of the synod that he heads have addressed a message to all ministers of religion and believers of the Russian Orthodox Church on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. As was reported to a TASS correspondent at the Moscow Patriarchy, the message will be read out in the days of the nation-wide celebration at all Orthodox churches.

"These historical days," the document runs, "we address the words of greetings to you, and the call to bring thanks to the all generous God, glorifying him for his unremitting care for the motherland and our mother -- the Russian Orthodox Church." "The experience of life and serving the church in conditions of the new state system", the message stresses, "vividly show that notwithstanding differences in world outlook between believers and non-believers, every person has a possibility to fruitfully work for the common good, to make his contribution to economic and cultural development of his country, to defend its accomplishments in years of hard trials."

The message calls upon the believers to do the utmost in the present day complicated international situation to preserve peace and the very life on earth.

"The peace-making serving of the Russian Orthodox Church was an inalienable part of its serving people over its thousand-year-old history. And now, considering defence of peace as one of its sacred duties, our church calls to promote consolidation of peace on earth," runs the message of the Patriarch Pimen and other synod members. The document stresses the need of continuing cooperation for the good of peace of the believers of the Russian Orthodox Church with other Christian churches and religious organisations, with followers of other religions in the land of the soviets, the importance of further development of cooperation with believers of all religions in other countries.

KISELEV AT BELORUSSIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM200917 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 3 Dec 82 pp 1,2

[Text of "report by Comrade T.Ya. Kiselev," candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered at 2 December plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee in Minsk: "The Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the Republic Party Organizations' Tasks"]

[Text] Comrades! The Communists and working people of Belorussia, like those of the country as a whole, unanimously approved and supported the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums held in November, which demonstrated to the country and the whole world the continuity of the party's general line and its firm determination to consistently put into practice the course elaborated by it in domestic and foreign policy.

The days when we were bidding farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev showed convincingly that the party and the people are indivisible and that they live by a single aspiration -- to move forward firmly and steadfastly along Lenin's path. We have a strength, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, observed, which has helped us and still helps us in the most difficult moments and enables us to resolve the most complex tasks. That strength is the unity of the party's ranks, its collective wisdom and its collective leadership. That strength is the unity of the party and the people.

Soviet people look to the future with confidence. They are struggling with even greater determination to implement the program of communist creation outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. In that struggle tremendous mobilizing and organizing significance attaches to the latest CPSU Central Committee plenum, which discussed and in the main approved the draft USSR state plan for economic and social development and state budget for 1983. The CPSU Central Committee plenem approved the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resoluton "On Perpetuating the Memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev."

A major speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It gave a profound analysis of the state of the Soviet economy, revealed difficulties and shortcomings in the development of the national economy, and indicated ways and means of overcoming them.

In the light of the CPSU Central Committee plenum demands, we must analyze the state of affairs in the republic's economy and define measures for implementing the tasks set. As the preliminary results for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan testify, Belorussia's economy is developing in accordance with the lines laid down by the 26th party congress. The republic's national income will increase by more than 10 percent over the period against 9.1 percent under the 5-year plan. Social labor productivity will increase by more than 9 percent.

The republic's industry is working steadily. The volume of industrial production will increase by 9.4 percent over the 2 years, which exceeds the plan targets. The plan for labor productivity growth is expected to be overfulfilled. Output of articles in the top quality category will total 44 percent of the volume of production subject to certification.

As is happening throughout the country, measures are being implemented in the republic to raise the people's living standards. As envisaged by the target, real per capita incomes will increase by 6.2 percent. Housing blocks with a total area of 0.8 million square meters, new schools and hospitals and other cultural and consumer projects will be constructed from all sources of finance.

Thus there is a good base for resolving the next set of national economic tasks, which have been reflected in the draft republic plan and budget for the coming year.

It will be clear from the documents distributed to you that most of the indicators envisaged by the drafts correspond to the targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. National income will increase by 15.8 percent compared with 1980, against 13.6 percent under the plan, and social labor productivity will increase by 14.1 percent against 11.4 percent. It is intended to increase the volume of industrial production by 3.4 percent against the current year. This provides a production output growth of 13.1 percent over the 3 years (12.9 percent under the 5-year plan).

Strenuous targets have been set for the agroindustrial complex. Output of agricultural produce is planned to increase by 12 percent compared with the current year.

We are faced with the task of commissioning a number of large new facilities which must be operating at full strength, so to speak, by the end of 1984. Ensuring that they are handed over on time is a matter of honor for both construction workers and clients.

The draft plan provides for resolving many questions of a social character. It is planned to raise real per capita incomes by 3.1 percent and to construct a total of 4.22 million square meters of housing, which will enable almost 400,000 people to improve their housing conditions.

In short, comrades, the plan for the coming year accords as a whole the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 24th Belorussian Communist Party Congress and may quite justifiably be approved. But let us ask this question: Does it take account of all our potential, all of our reserves? Not all, I think you will agree. There is no denying that there are still economic leaders who conceal or do not take into account existing reserves and try to secure plans which are too low, so as to create for themselves the conditions for an easy life. Is this not demonstrated, for example, by the fact that the rate of production volume growth planned for the coming year for the Belorussian Ministry of the Forestry Industry is only 0.5 percent. You could not call the plans for the Belorussian Administration of the Fish Industry, Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry or Ministry of Local Industry strenuous either. As for the Ministry of the Food Industry, a slight reduction in production output is even planned.

Let us say right out that the republic's planning organs are not doing their job properly here. It is hard to recall an instance of the Gosplan taking a ministry, association or enterprise and checking carefully whether its proposals corresponded to existing reserves. Such checks would be useful in all respects.

The question of making the fullest use of all potential and reserves in the economy assumes particular meaning today. The production growth rates outlined for 1983 have to be secured with a comparatively smaller increase in material expenditures and labor resources. This means that omissions in planning and economic, organizational and educational work must be eliminated more rapidly.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum observed that the economy's transfer onto the rails of intensification and the turn toward efficiency are still being implemented too slowly. This applies fully to us as well. In the [first] 10 months [of 1982] the volume of industrial production increased in the republic by 4.8 percent against 4.3 percent under the plan. As you can see, we are fulfilling the plan. But we are not achieving the 5.1-percent level envisaged by the pledges.

So where has that 0.3 percent been lost?

In January-October 95 associations and enterprises, or 7.9 percent of the total number, failed to cope with the output volume plan. They underdelivered industrial articles to the national economy to the value of R32 million.

There are many laggard enterprises in the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry -- one in six -- and in the Ministry of Industrial Construction -- one in seven. While fulfilling the output sales plan, 349 enterprises failed to meet contract commitments for deliveries. The number of such collectives is largest in the Belorussian Ministry of Local Industry and Ministry of Light Industry.

Even though the labor productivity growth target was overfulfilled in January-October, more than 8 percent of industrial enterprises and half the construction organizations are failing to cope with the plans, and the republic's industry as a whole is failing to meet pledges on this main indicator of economic efficiency. The reasons for this are known.

Many of our enterprises are making little effort toward the technical reequipment of production and the mechanization of auxiliary, loading and unloading and warehousing operations. In the first 2 years of the 5-year plan less than half the total increase in labor productivity will have been obtained through technical progress in the republic's industry; and the figures for the enterprises of the Belorussian Ministry of the Fuel Industry, Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry and Ministry of Light Industry are between 10 and 40 percent.

A number of plants and factories are using obsolete, low-productivity equipment. In the enterprises of the Belorussian Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and Ministry of Light Industry, for example, the proportion of equipment over 10 years old is more than 30 percent. At the same time the amount of uninstalled equipment in the republic increased by almost 6 percent last year alone, while equipment stocks exceeded R320 million in value. There is a lot of this equipment in the system of the same Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, as well as the Belorussian Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and Ministry of the Food Industry.

We must investigate everywhere what can be done to accelerate the technical improvement of production and to cope with plans for introducing new equipment and technology.

Control must be stepped up over the use of labor resources and the observance of limits on numbers of working people employed. The Belorussian Gosplan and State Committee for Labor and local organs must follow this more strictly.

The setting of work norms needs improving. One output norm in every five is still based on experimental statistics. It is not a normal situation when rates of wage increase exceed labor productivity growth in a number of enterprises, and moreover in the Belorussian Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, Ministry of Light Industry, Ministry of the Fuel Industry, Ministry of the Food Industry and Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance as a whole.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee plenum demands every effort must be made to strengthen labor discipline, reduce cadre turnover and cut unproductive losses of work time. These are still high, especially at the enterprises of the Belorussian Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, Ministry of Industrial Construction, and Council of Ministers Administration of the Fish Industry.

All these are questions which must be constantly kept in view by not only planning and economic organs but also party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

In comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech and in the other speeches at the CPSU Central Committee plenum much attention was devoted to stepping up the regime of economy and thrift and making sensible use of material resources. Although much is being done in the republic in this respect, it must be admitted that the required breakthrough has not yet occurred. There are still economic leaders here who, while eagerly citing L.I. Brezhnev's winged words about the economy having to be economical, in practice do little to resolve the task.

Resource and energy-saving technologies are being introduced half-heartedly. Production wastes are still large. They are poorly utilized. The useful experience built up by the Polimir and Azot associations and some other enterprises in bringing secondary energy resources into circulation are not being widely disseminated. The material-intensiveness of products is being reduced only slowly -- by 0.5 percent per year on average.

In the first 9 months of the current year, 152 enterprises failed to fulfill the plan for cutting the prime cost of commodity output. They are to be found in the biggest numbers in the Belorussian Ministry of the Forestry Industry (35.9 percent), Ministry of Industrial Construction (45.8 percent), Ministry of Rural Construction (25.9 percent), Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (28.6 percent) and Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry (37.5 percent).

The republic's ministries and departments are doing little to check enterprises' and organizations' fulfillment of targets for reducing norms for the expenditure of material resources, fuel and electricity. The Belorussian Gossnab is not concerning itself adequately with this problem.

At a number of enterprises and associations under the Belorussian Ministry of Local Industry, Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, and Ministry of Light Industry and certain other ministries and departments, plan norms for the expenditure of resources are sometimes fixed at levels in excess of those actually achieved. This makes it possible to report savings without showing practical concern to achieve them. Thus the Slonim worsted cloth mill's raw material requirement for the current year was increased by R427,000. At Mogilev's Khimvolokno production association, uneconomical use of fuel is covered to a considerable extent by liberal norms for the expenditure of energy resources.

This practice must be ended. As comrade Yu.V. Andropov has stressed, the question of economizing on material resources must now be looked at in a new way and not along the lines that "if you economize, well and good; if you do not economize, that is still OK." Economizing and taking a careful attitude to the people's goods is a question which affects the realistic nature of our plans. The responsibility of association and enterprise leaders for rational utilization of raw materials must be increased, and we must ensure that every working person takes on this task as his own concern. Finally, the interdepartmental commissions for economy and rational utilization of material resources set up almost a year ago must begin to show themselves. Our scientific forces must be involved more actively in questions of making savings.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed that a central place is given in our plans to measures connected with the realization of the Food Program. Its implementation will take many years. The main work -- and it is hard and complex work -- is still ahead of us. But, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov observed, fulfillment of the Food Program must not be protracted. The working people in the agroindustrial complex must step up their efforts day by day and work to ensure that the vast resources directed into resolving this task start to produce a return right away and produce an even bigger return in the future.

We can already talk about some initial results from our work on fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions.

The agricultural year now ending has been a difficult one. It was a severe test for us. As a whole the republic has passed this test. Thanks to the selfless labor of machine operators and all arable and livestock farmers, the help of patrons and also the strengthening of agriculture's material and technical base, we succeeded in mitigating the consequences of the unfavorable weather conditions. We harvested 18.7 quintals of grain, 110 quintals of potatoes and 4.9 quintals of flax fiber per hectare of land sown. The plan for the sale of grain to the state was fulfilled. Full stocks of seed grain and seed potatoes have been laid in.

Production and purchases of livestock products increased somewhat. In the first 10 months 6 percent more milk was produced, 9 percent more livestock and poultry of all types was sold, and 4 percent more eggs were obtained than in the same period last year. Productivity increased and livestock numbers rose. Individual subsidiary plots were given further development. More milk, livestock and poultry than last year was sold to the population.

It must be said, unfortunately, that a certain section of our cadres proved unequal to their task. Certainly weather and soil conditions alone cannot explain the fact that the grain crop was 14 quintals per hectare or less on one farm in four and the potato harvest was 70 quintals per hectare or less on one farm in five.

The grain crop yield compared with last year fell by 0.5 quintals in the republic [as a whole], 1.4 quintals in Brest Oblast. It increased by 0.7 quintals in Gomel Oblast and 3.4 quintals in Grodno Oblast.

The reasons for this situation and ways of correcting it were discussed at the previous Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum. I would stress just one thing: We need to work more energetically on increasing the fertility of the land. This is a complex problem with many facets, but today it is within every farm's power to resolve it.

Work in livestock raising demands significant improvement. The number of farms in the republic which have reduced production and purchases of milk and meat compared with last year is high. There is a particularly large number of such kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Minsk and Vitebsk Oblasts.

We have a right to address major complaints for omissions in the development of livestock raising at this time to the party committees and soviet and economic organs of Chashnikskiy, Soligorskiy, Berezinskiy, Narovlyanskiy, Dobrushskiy, Oshmyanskiy, Khotimskiy and indeed certain other rayons.

Breakdowns in the work of a number of farms and of whole rayons put a strain on our fulfillment of plans for production and procurements of livestock products.

What is the problem here? Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes which are still failing to cope well with fodder production are nevertheless using forage resources irrationally. Even though slightly more hay, cured hay, silage and grass meal has been procured in the current year, the amount of fodder available per ideal head of livestock has increased insignificantly, and in Minsk Oblast it has even decreased.

The question of fodder quality is now especially acute. This year 1/5 of the hay and silage procured and 1/4 of the cured hay is no better than third-grade or is substandard altogether. A large proportion of the forage is of low quality on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Vitebsk Oblast.

Herd reproduction is not in proper order either. Farmsteads still have large number of barren and underproductive cows. Murrain and enforced slaughter of young animals occur with considerable frequency.

Certain farm, rayon, oblast and republic organ leaders have been criticized repeatedly for shortcomings in livestock raising. But some of them try to get by with promises instead of taking concrete measures.

V.I. Gaydulkin and A.I. Dubovskiy, secretaries of Chasnikskiy and Soligorskiy Raykoms, responded to criticism of them by giving assurances that the rayons would achieve higher indicators in both arable farming and livestock raising. The former made a statement to his effect at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, the latter at a plenum of Minsk Obkom. That was at the beginning of the year. The time has come to sum up the results. Unfortunately their deeds have failed to match their words.

In terms of many important positions the situation has not only failed to improve but has even worsened.

If the comrades spoke in haste or the situation changed, they should have reported the fact honestly and in good time. But that did not happen. They must not count on our being forgetful.

Commitment is an inalienable feature of a leader. We work on the basis of trusting our cadres. So every one of us must demonstrate real party responsibility, take pains over his assigned sector of work and take care to keep his word.

This is the kind of thing that happens. In October this year, in an article entitled "Everything Flows Along...and Nothing Changes," SELSKAYA GAZETA criticized Braslavskiy Rayon for omissions in organizing livestock wintering on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Three weeks later a memorandum arrived at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee for Vitebsk Obkom reporting on measures adopted. Following this, SELSKAYA GAZETA published an item entitled "Summary Reports Still Showing Minus Figures," describing similar shortcomings, this time in Beshenkovichskiy Rayon. Does the press really have to write about every rayon individually for the state of affairs to be put right in the oblast as a whole?

In the agrarian sector of our economy, comrades, there is a lot of work to do -- both current long-term work. All our practical deeds in this important sector of the economy must be collated, as the CPSU Central Committee plenum demands, with the Food Program. All our efforts now must be concentrated on resolving the tasks connected with wintering the livestock in an organized way and developing extensive socialist competition for obtaining the planned milk output and livestock weight gains during the stall maintenance season. Timely preparation for the spring sowing must be ensured and everything done to fulfill the 1983 plan for the production and procurement of all types of agricultural produce.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and the country's national economic plan for 1983 devote a special place to increasing the output, expanding the range and improving the quality of consumer goods. Our production of group B output in the current year is developing at a pace slightly in excess of the 5-year plan targets. Various articles in mass demand worth R82.7 million have been produced above the 10-month plan.

At the same time, the population's demand for these goods is not being fully met. Growth rates for the output of light, local and wood processing industry articles remain low, and in a number of instances targets for their production and delivery are not being fulfilled. The trade sector is often short of goods whose manufacture can and should be organized right here in the republic. Is it really right that many relatively simple items which the consumer nevertheless needs are shipped long distances to us? For example, we are forced to import pruning knives from Georgia, hacksaws from Novosibirsk, chisels from Perm and pitchforks from Sverdlovsk. Even turpentine is shipped in from Gorkiy Oblast.

In short, the policy of accelerated development of consumer goods production in all sectors of industry is not being implemented with sufficient persistence. Take the Belorussian Ministry of Light Industry, for example: The total volume of production for its system is planned for next year at a level R80 million below the 5-year plan.

The quality of articles being produced by light industry enterprises is improving too slowly. In 2 years the proportion of output in the top-quality category increased by only 0.2 points to total 16.4 percent. I note that in the Ministry of Light Industry of the Lithuanian SSR, which is competing with us, it increased from 20.3 to 23.4 in that period. Incidentally, our ministry has also relinquished the lead in terms of the whole range of indicators on which the competition results are judged.

Of course, in a competition some have be winners and others have to lose. The former have every reason to be pleased. The latter usually reflect on how to gain ground on their rivals, and catch and overtake them. Unfortunately Minister L.N. Nagibovich does not appear to have been very assiduous in this respect. While taking part in a recent television program about the competition between the Belorussian and Lithuanian Light Industry Ministries, Lev Nikolayevich announced with passion, I would even say rapture, how he had chivalrously ceded important positions to his neighbors. Apparently he felt mulko [meaning unknown] to be in first place. So he made efforts to move down to second place.

That is by the way. Regardless of the placings, in all instances the competition with the Lithuanian SSR works well for the 5-year plan and the development of our republics and contributes to increasing production efficiency and achieving higher results.

Not all reserves for increasing consumer goods output have been exhausted in other sectors either. The Belorussian Ministry of Local Industry is planning cultural-consumer and households goods output to the value of R1.7 million less than the 5-year plan. Applications from trading organizations for 1983 are not being fully met for 39 out of the 110 types of articles for which the Ministry of Local Industry is responsible for meeting demand.

The republic Gosplan, ministries and departments must pay more attention to seeking out ways of boosting consumers goods production, above all using internal reserves, local raw materials and production wastes. Another careful look needs to be taken at what can and must be done by every group A enterprise to produce articles in mass demand.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the local soviets must join in real earnest in the resolution of the above task. The Central Committee Bureau intends submitting this question for examination to a future Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

About transport: The strain on its operation has become increasingly noticeable recently. Approximately 2 million tons of produce awaiting shipment has piled up at the republic's enterprises. This is not just a matter of undersupply of freightcars. Turnaround has slowed down, and idle time during loading and marshalling operations has increased. Rolling stock productivity has fallen. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was right to demand from railroad administration chief A.G. Andreyev an improvement in the work of railroad transport in the republic, the fulfillment of targets set for volumes of shipments and the range of freight carried, and the timely delivery of shipments to consumers.

More efficient use must be made of automobile transport. It is a disordered situation when trucks spend only around half their time engaged in shipping freight. Reducing idle time and empty runs to a minimum is an obligation for all the republic's trucking enterprises.

One of the central national economic tasks was seen by the CPSU Central Committee plenum as putting capital construction in order. In our republic this sector has taken a considerable step forward in recent years. But it has many problems and unresolved questions.

The construction organizations' material and technical base is not being utilized efficiently enough. Judge for yourselves. In the last 15 years the value of fixed production capital falling under the construction heading has increased 6.8 times in the republic, yet the volume of construction and installation work has increased only 3.2 times. If we consider the Belorussian Ministry of Industrial Construction, in recent years its organizations have even reduced the volume of work they have fulfilled.

The activity of subcontracting organizations and clients is still not sufficiently well directed toward the timely commissioning of projects. More than half were handed over last year later than the normative deadlines.

The situation now is not better. Even though the commissioning of fixed capital actually increased by 18 percent in the 10 months, nevertheless the biggest proportion -- 45 percent of the year's plan -- falls to November-December. So it is not surprising that construction quality continues to suffer.

As of 1 November capital investments were underassimilated by R113 million in the republic. The assimilation of resources on agroindustrial complex construction projects is proceeding at a slow pace in Grodno, Mogilev and Vitebsk Oblasts. Things are not entirely favorable as regards the construction of enterprises intended for producing consumer goods. On light industry construction projects alone, subcontracting work is underfulfilled to the tune of R3 million. Many projects intended for completion in the current year, especially in the social and cultural sector, are in difficulties.

I would like to stress that now, as the shaping of next year's construction program is being completed -- and it is strenuous enough -- the Belorussian Gosplan, the republic Stroybank and Gosbank offices, and the party and soviet organs must vigorously and firmly pursue the line of further increasing the efficiency of capital investments and be resolute in eradicating the pernicious practice of dissipating them. The projects for completion in 1983 and the subsequent years of the 5-year plan are already generally known. In order to work successfully on their completion it is important to do the necessary groundwork in advance and to set a good pace.

We do have the potential for a fundamental improvement of matters in construction. A qualified detachment of construction workers has formed in the republic who are quite capable of resolving great tasks. If they do not succeed in everything, as we have already said, that is more to do with the standard of management of the sector. The construction ministries are often not above shifting the entire responsibility for failures to meet targets onto clients and suppliers. Blame does attach to the latter, of course, but they should not ignore their own shortcomings.

Engineering backup for construction production is still poor in the republic, mechanical equipment is used badly, delivery of structures to projects in complete batches is not ensured, and significant wastage of cement, glass, bricks and other materials is tolerated. Much needs to be done to step up savings of material resources in construction.

It is quite obvious that the leadership of the construction sector needs improving. There is still much formalism in this work.

For example, the Belorussian Ministry of Industrial Construction's No 9 trust has been working unsatisfactorily for a long time. The Vitebsk Obkom and Gorkom and Zhelezhnodorozhnyy Raykom, cannot be said to have remained indifferent to this. On the contrary, only last July trust manager M.D. Goridovets was summoned to city and oblast party and soviet organs 19 times.

In March-August this year the trust's work was examined twice at the obkom bureau, three times at the gorkom bureau and once at the party raykom bureau. Still the state of affairs in the trust does not improve. It follows that a different approach is needed -- more thorough investigation of the construction collectives' affairs, improved organizational and political work in them, and increased exactingness toward cadres. This applies not only to the party organs locally but also to the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department.

Indeed, other departments of the Central Committee must also step up their organizational and control functions and increase demandingness toward cadres in the spheres under their jurisdiction. Let us say frankly that some of our departments are not averse to acting as agents in matters concerning ministries and departments and taking the latter's functions on themselves. Ministers hand over the burden of their concerns to these guardians with uncommon ease.

True, while they deal in this way with their direct obligations, we have yet to record an instance of their showing equal willingness to share their pay.

Ministers and other republic organization leaders are given wide powers. They are obliged to act with energy and initiative and to take on the full responsibility for the decisions they take and their consequences. But this does not remove party control from the agenda.

I would like to dwell particularly on the organization of control. This is still a most vulnerable area in our work. Our current, on-the-job control -- the kind of control which feeds to us in good time comprehensive information about the state of affairs in one sector or another and information telling us that signs of deteriorating work, threats of plan disruption and so forth are being discovered in a particular enterprise or on a particular farm -- is still poorly organized. I will refer to specific examples.

Gomel Obkom and Raykom personnel have not failed and do not fail to devote attention to the Uritskiy Kolkhoz. They often go there. It was not from them, though, but from the party committee of a scientific research institution located in Moscow Oblast that we learned about flagrant violation of financial discipline and unlawful obtaining of bonuses by that farm's leader, A.A. Potashkin.

Here is another instance which demonstrates how a worker who is reasonably good in general can start to permit himself to do what is unlawful when left without control. I have in mind A.T. Kichkaylo, chairman of the Belorussian Interkolkhoz construction administration Belmezhkolkhozstroy board, who engaged construction work a very long way outside the republic and violated state discipline. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau was forced to punish him severely.

We have many organizations whose mission is to exercise control. It is the party committees and primary party organizations which are required to head and coordinate the activity of all of them. Efforts must be made here to ensure that control does not simply record instances which have occurred but acts in a forestalling capacity and fuses into one with the organization of execution.

Comrades! At the present time the urgent task of the republic's party organizations is to widely propagandize and explain the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions, the tenets and conclusions expounded in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech and the 1983 plan targets. The tasks set must be examined on the scale of every sector, every enterprise, every shop and section and every workplace.

As the plenum demands, we must deploy cadres correctly and ensure that the decisive sectors are staffed by people who are politically mature, competent and enterprising and who possess organizational abilities and a feeling for innovation. Economic and organizational conditions must be created everywhere which will stimulate good-quality, productive work, initiative and enterprise. As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said, we must ensure that bad work, inactivity and irresponsibility have the most direct and inescapable effect on both the material reward, and the career position, and the moral prestige of working people.

Responsibility for observing the interests of the whole state and the whole people must be stepped up, departmentalism and local narrow-mindedness must be resolutely eradicated, and there must be no tolerance of any violations of party, state or labor discipline. In addition, wider use must be made of positive experience and of the best management examples.

The republic's party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations are required to raise the working people's political and creative activeness even higher and to do their utmost to ensure that the party's ideas and plans become their vital cause, that every working person understands that society's good, like his own individual good, depends on his labor contribution.

Implementing our creative plans requires peace and the preservation and deepening of detente. The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed that Soviet foreign policy has been and remains as it was defined by the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congressess, that in the struggle to implement its noble aims the party and state leadership will act with principle, consistency and deliberation.

Our people warmly approve the party's Leninist foreign policy course. For us, active support, support in deed for that course means boosting the republic's contribution to strengthening the country's economic and defense might.

Permit me, comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the Communists and all the working people of Soviet Belorussia, closely rallied around the Communist Party, will greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation in a worthy manner and mark 1983 with new accomplishments in economic and cultural building.

POZNER COMMENTARY PRAISES MULTINATIONAL SUCCESSES

LD221106 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Vladimir Pozner report]

[Text] Addressing a joint meeting of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee and the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Russian Federation on 21st December, the General Secretary of the Central Committee Yuriy Andropov said: For the first time in history the multinational character of a country as turned from a source of weakness into a source of strength and prosperity. Yuriy Andropov's speech marks the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Doubtless it will evoke many comments. However, if one had to single out any one statement, thus reflecting this country's achievements in its six decades of existence, I would pick the words quoted above. Indeed, multinational states have always been weakened by internal strife. In such states there was always one majority nation that oppressed all the others. But, in addition to hating that majority nation, the ethnic minorities fought each other tooth and nail. They lived on a diet of bias and prejudice that was carefully and consistently supplied by the ruling powers who held to the maxim divide and rule.

Talking is easy. To say we solved the nationalities problem in 60 years takes about three seconds. That is just one tiny example of how difficult it is to grasp the scope of what has actually been achieved. Saying it so simply make its sound simple. In reality there is simply nothing harder in the world.

The United States of America was born over two centuries ago with the words "Liberty and Equality for All" on its banner. And so? Well, here we are 206 years later and still nobody in his right mind can say that prejudice and bias have been overcome, or even more important, that ethnic minorities enjoy the same privileges as the majority. Mind you, I am not trying to put down America. That particular phenomenon is not purely American. Virtually all countries that have an ethnic minority problem suffer from the same drawback. Those minorities suffer from prejudice and they do not enjoy equal rights in fact. This applies to a multinational country to the umpteenth degree and we are just such a multinational country and yet we have managed to develop into a union of equals where no nationality enjoys privileges as compared to another and where we are all equal, we all share. Every hand has five fingers, at least every healthy hand does; but try to do anything if each of those five fingers tries to do its own thing. Try to light a match, or try to deal a blow if all five fingers are spread out. That is pretty much the situation in most countries with ethnic minorities. That was our situation in czarist Russia. But imagine how much stronger that hand becomes when all five fingers act in unison, one supporting and adding to the others -- that is our situation today.

Concrete events testify to the truth of that statement, events relating to high drama and tragedy such as the past war when we fought as one family, or the Tashkent earthquake of 1966 when the entire country rushed to aid Uzbekistan. And everyday events testify to the truth of that statement, such as one out of every seven marriages in this country being mixed, such as each republic sending its citizens to build the BAM Railroad. Multinationalism can be and has been a weakness; but it can be converted into an invincible strength, and that's dialectics for you.

PONOMAREV VIEWS NATIONAL EQUALITY IN CSSR PAPER

LD151111 Prague CTK in English 0812 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- "The struggle for national equality is an integral part of a social restoration of the world in our epoch, of the struggle which the communists are waging for a better future of mankind," Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, stressed in an article carried by RUDE PRAVO today. The struggle for just relations among nations is an important factor of the successful fight against the policy of imperialism, Ponomarev said, and stressed the significance of the solution of the question of nationalities for the liberated countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The connection between the solution of the question of nationalities in the countries which have liberated themselves and their choice of the way of socio-political development is especially clear now, he pointed out.

Despite all specific features of the question of nationalities in various countries, the experience of the Soviet Union and countries of real socialism is an orientation and valuable help in the search for solution. The Soviet Union has shown it is possible to create a qualitatively new type of relations among nations and nationalities based on the principles of equality, justice and friendship. It has been practically proved that the struggle for the solution of the question of nationalities is connected with the struggle for the social liberation of the working people.

A political liberation of nations cannot be complete and firm if it is not connected with a change of the economic and social relations, with the achievement of economic equality. The equality of nations is closely connected with the character of political systems of states, Boris Ponomarev underlined. He pointed out the necessity of the existence of a party which expresses the interests of the working class, all working people, and which works on the principles of scientific socialism in the just solution of the problems of nationalities, Boris Ponomarev said.

KISELEV BOOK ON BELORUSSIA ACHIEVEMENTS PUBLISHED

LD190008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] A book titled "Soviet Belorussia" by Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, has been published. The book is devoted to the heroic path of development of Soviet Belorussia in the fraternal family of nations in the USSR in the years of Soviet power and the prospects of social and economic development of the republic. With the use of factual material, the author reveals the enormous achievements attained by the Belorussian people under the leadership of the CPSU in the development of the economy, science, culture and in all spheres of social life.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON TRANSPORT PLANNING

PM211009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

["In the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Improving the Planning and Organization of the Transportation of National Economic Freight and Passengers, and Strengthening The Economic Mechanism's Influence on Improving the Efficiency of the Work of Transport Enterprises and Organizations."

The resolution provides for a number of measures to improve the plan leadership of transport, with a view to ensuring an increase in the efficiency of the work of transport enterprises and organizations, and an improvement in transport services to the national economy and the population. The basic provisions of the CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolution of 12 July 1979 "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Mechanism's Influence on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality" are being extended to general-purpose transport, with due regard for the peculiarities of certain types of it.

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, Transport ministries and departments, other ministries and departments concerned and union republic councils of ministers to ensure, when formulating plans, the comprehensive planning of transportation and the development of the country's transport system; the most efficient utilization of the material and technical base of transport, the establishment of rational economic relations regarding deliveries of output on the basis of the minimum transport costs; the rational distribution of shipments between types of transport; the widespread introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in transport; the improvement of the operational activity of transport enterprises and organizations aimed at increasing labor productivity, and the quality of transport services to the national economy and the population, the efficient utilization of fixed capital and material, manpower and financial resources, the economical expenditure of fuel, electricity and materials, the elimination of losses and unproductive expenditure, the creation of the requisite reserves of rolling stock and of traffic and carrying capacity in the transport system, and the improvement of the reliability of its work.

The resolution envisages standardizing the majority of 5-year plan indicators and economic normatives for all types of transport and, with regard to a number of indicators, takes into account the specific nature of the work of particular types of transport. The 5-year plans for the economic and social development of the USSR set the following indicators (broken down by year) for USSR transport ministries and union republic councils of ministers (with regard to general purpose river and motor transport):

A -- For the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, the Ministry of Civil Aviation and union republic councils of ministers (with regard to general purpose river and motor transport):

For shipments -- The total volume of shipments (consignments) of national economic freight in tons (except for the Ministry of Civil Aviation), including the volume of shipments (consignments) of especially important freight according to the prescribed products list for the Ministry of Railways; the total volume of shipments (consignments) of freight in tons in general purpose and specialized containers and in packaged form; passenger turnover (except for the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and organs of the union republics' river transport administrations) the income from overseas shipments after deduction of expenses for the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet.

For capital construction -- The commissioning of production capacities and the most important projects, including the increase of capacities through the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises; the commissioning of general purpose motor highways and local airline airstrips (for the union republic councils of ministers).

For material and technical supply -- The volume of deliveries of the main types of rolling stock, ships and other material and technical resources.

B -- For the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and the Ministry of Civil Aviation:

For labor and social development -- A target for labor productivity, calculated in terms of physical indicators (or income); a ceiling on the number of workers and employees; the total wages fund or the wage normative per unit of output; according to the indicator used to plan labor productivity; the total size of and normatives for the formation of funds for material incentives, sociocultural measures and housing construction.

For finance -- Profits, shipment prime cost, and a ceiling (maximum level) on materials expenditure (in money terms) per ruble of work.

For capital construction -- The commissioning of fixed capital; ceilings for state capital investments and construction and installation work, including spending on retooling and reconstructing existing enterprises; the total size of and normatives for the formation of the production development fund.

For the introduction of new technology -- Basic targets for the fulfillment of scientific and technical programs, for the assimilation and introduction of new technology, and highly efficient new industrial processes of transporting freight and serving passengers; basic indicators of the technical level of the sector; normatives for the formation of an integrated fund for the development of science and technology for the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet.

For material and technical supply -- Targets for an average reduction in the norms for the expenditure of fuel and electricity.

Annual plan indicators for USSR transport ministries and union republic councils of ministers which give concrete expression to, and in some cases clarify, the targets set for the corresponding year of the 5-year plan have also been set.

The USSR Gosplan has been instructed to set the volume of freight turnover for types of transport, which is required to calculate material, technical resources, other indicators and normatives, and also the volume of shipments (consignments) of freight in tons in direct mixed traffic [smeshannoye soobshcheniye]; a target for the reduction of manual labor for USSR transport ministries and union republic councils of ministers (for general purpose river and motor transport); the volume of work for main pipelines in pumping oil and petroleum products; the volume of shipments (consignments) of freight in tons by Ministry of Railways intersectorial industrial railroad transport; the average freight car turnaround time for the Ministry of Railways (in the 5-year and annual plans) and the total volume of shipments of export-import freight for the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet (in the annual plans).

Union republic councils of ministers are to set for republic organs, for the management of general purpose river and motor transport in the 5-year and annual plans, indicators for labor and social development, finance and the introduction of new equipment and also, respectively, the volume of river transport passenger turnover and the volume of general purpose motor transport passenger turnover in urban traffic.

By agreement with the USSR Gosplan, union republic councils of ministers are to set in the 5-year and annual plans the volume of shipments (consignments) according to the prescribed products list of freight, expressed in tons, for republic organs for the management of general purpose river transport and the volume of shipments (consignments) of freight, expressed in tons, for republic organs for the management of general purpose motor transport for [PO] the consigning ministries and departments.

With a view to improving the quality of transport services to the national economy, the resolution deems it necessary for USSR transport ministries and union republic councils of ministers (with regard to general purpose river and motor transport) to revise in a downward direction the normative freight delivery times when they are formulating the draft 5-year plans.

The further improvement of social production efficiency is associated with reducing transport costs in the national economy and improving transport economic relations. The resolution issues specific instructions on these questions.

The USSR Gossnab is ordered, as from 1984, to set for the supply and sales main administrations reimbursing transport expenses incurred in the delivery of output for which cost, insurance and freight station of consignee prices are to establish the volume of transport costs in the shipment of freight, the intention being that payments into the aforementioned organizations' economic incentive funds must depend on the reduction of those costs.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for Prices, the USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR Central Statistical Administration are instructed to organize as from 1985 the accounting and planning of transport costs in the national economy.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed the USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, when they formulate 5-year and annual plans, to provide for the further improvement of transport economic relations, a reduction in the volume of irrational shipments, the introduction of new types of transport, the economically justified distribution of shipments between types of transport, and an improvement in the organization of the transport process through the introduction of the progressive working methods of the best collectives of transport enterprises and organizations.

To increase labor collectives' interest in accelerating labor productivity growth and reducing cadre turnover in transport, it is planned to increase the dependence of the wages of each worker and of labor collectives as a whole on increased labor productivity and improved end results in the work of transport enterprises and organizations.

Transport enterprises and organizations are granted the right to pay the following bonuses (additional payments) on top of wage rates and salaries on the basis of savings made in the wages fund as against the prescribed wages fund or the normative wage:

For skilled workers engaged in especially responsible work, in recognition of great professional skill, bonuses of 4, 8 and 12 percent of the wage rate of their category (salary) in stages (depending on their continuous term of service in the enterprise);

For engineering and technical workers, especially foremen, and also for employees, in recognition of great skill, a bonus of up to 30 percent, and for specialists directly involved in the movement of means of transport (according to the list approved by transport ministries and departments by agreement with the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions and the AUCCTU) and for technologists and designers, a bonus of up to 50 percent of their salary within a ceiling of 1 percent of the wages fund of transport enterprises and organizations.

The above bonuses are to be canceled if the indicators of work deteriorate.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions is granted the right to permit transport ministries and departments, by agreement with the AUCCTU, to introduce up to 20 percent higher piecework rates [rastsenki] for work in decisive sectors of production according to progressive, technically substantiated norms and, where necessary, to increase the maximum sizes of bonus payable to workers from the wages fund which are laid down or types of transport.

USSR transport ministries and the union republic councils of ministers are instructed to ensure the further development of financial autonomy at all levels of management.

The formation of the economic incentive funds will depend on the qualitative indicators of the work of transport enterprises and organizations.

The incentive funds laid down in the 5-year plan (broken down by year) and in the annual plans are to be amended according to the fulfillment of the assessment indicators laid down for the relevant types of transport.

When transport enterprises and organizations adopt and fulfill counterplans exceeding the 5-year plan targets for the next year, provision is made for payments into the economic incentive funds on the basis of increased normatives in recognition of this superior performance.

Transport enterprises and organizations are to channel resources for the payment of bonuses from the material incentive fund and the wages fund primarily in order to provide incentives for the improvement of qualitative indicators and the fulfillment of the plan for freight shipments (consignments) in tons, including with regard to the prescribed products list of freight, taking into account the results of socialist competition.

The specific directions for the use of resources from the economic incentive funds are to be determined by the administration of transport enterprises and organizations in conjunction with trade union committees. Labor collectives are to take an active part in discussing and deciding questions of the use of resources for the development of production, and also for sociocultural measures, housing construction and material incentives.

The resources of the above funds are to be used strictly for their specified purpose. Unused remainders of the funds are carried over to the next year and are not liable to withdrawal.

The resolution instructs the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by agreement with the USSR Gosplan, to make, on the basis of the proposals of the relevant USSR transport ministries and union republic councils of ministers, the changes to state statistical reporting which arise from the resolution. The USSR Ministry of Finance and USSR Central Statistical Administration are to do likewise with accounting and reporting respectively.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions, the USSR State Committee for Prices, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Council of Ministers State Arbitration Board, the USSR Ministry of Justice, the USSR Central Statistical Administration and the AUCCTU, with the participation of transport ministries and departments, are instructed to ensure the formulation of a number of normative acts and the carrying out of the necessary preparatory work to fulfill the targets envisaged by this resolution.

ECONOMIC TASKS IN LIGHT OF CPSU GOALS

PM201401 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 50 Dec 82 (Signed to Press 6 Dec) p 2

[Unattributed article: "Following the 26th CPSU Congress Course"]

[Text] The routine CPSU Central Committee plenum held 22 November 1982 discussed and in the main, approved, the draft State Plan for the Economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR state budget for 1983 -- the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The plenum materials comprehensively analyzed the state of affairs in the national economy and defined ways for resolving the most important tasks of further Soviet economic development.

Growth In the People's Prosperity

The central task is to implement the party's line toward improving working people's prosperity. The plan provides confirmation that concern for Soviet people, their working and everyday conditions and spiritual development remains the party's most important policy precept. For the most part the increase in national income will be used for consumption purposes. It is planned to increase industry's production of consumer goods by 3.5 percent or by more than for the total volume of industrial production. It is planned to build 106.6 million square meters of housing or more than the 5-year plan target for that year. Real per capita incomes will increase by 3 percent compared with the 1.8 percent annual average for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan.

Special attention is being paid to improving the population's food supply and to implementing the food program.

The state budget, formulated in accordance with the plan targets, ensures the financing of the national economy and of sociocultural development.

As always, the country's defense needs have adequately been taken into account.

Main Indicator of Efficiency

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum drew attention to the need to channel every effort into the implementation of the major task put forward by the 26th Party Congress -- to step up the intensification of social production and to increase national economic efficiency. The stiff targets for 1983 are to be fulfilled with a comparatively smaller increase in material expenditure and manpower resources.

Labor productivity is the main indicator of economic efficiency. A decisive condition for the fulfillment of the plan targets for 1983 and the 5-year plan as a whole is to accelerate the pace of the increase in labor productivity. Social labor productivity in 1983 is to be increased by over 3 percent which will ensure the saving of the labor of 3.3 million workers or 1.3 million persons more than this year.

The establishment of higher targets for the conserving of raw materials and fuel and energy resources is in accord with the party Central Committee November (1982) plenum instructions on ensuring the rational utilization of material and manpower resources. Thrift and a solicitous attitude to the people's property -- these are now the test of the realism of our plans and an increasingly important indicator of intensification.

The reduction of material costs contains great potential for strengthening the policy of thrift and reducing the prime cost of output.

To improve the technical standard of the national economy, preferential rates are planned for the development of machine building and metal working whose output will increase by 4.8 percent. Work will continue on implementing some 170 scientific and technical programs which are geared toward the creation, assimilation and widespread introduction of new equipment and production processes.

It is planned to increase expenditure on financing scientific research work by 6.2 percent or by 90 percent more than the increase in national income.

The capital investment policy adopted in the plan is subordinated to galvanizing the reserves for increasing labor productivity. When formulating the plan, considerable work was done to concentrate capital investments and construction organizations' capacities at the most important construction projects and to reduce the number of newly begun industrial projects.

The plenum wholly approved the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's practical activity in the implementation of the course formulated by the 26th Party Congress in the domestic and foreign policy spheres, and in the fulfillment of the tasks of communist building and the propositions and conclusions expounded in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and resolved to base the activity of all party organizations on them.

Thanks to the selfless labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia and great organizational work in the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, tangible results have been achieved in the past 2 years in all areas of the country's socioeconomic development. National income -- that general indicator of economic development -- has reached R460 billion in 1982 or over 5 percent more than the 1980 level. Output by industry -- the leading national economic sector -- will be over R722 billion this year or an increase over the 2 years of more than 6 percent. Real per capita incomes in 1982 will exceed the 1980 level by almost 4 percent.

The 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation is being marked by major new successes in the economic and cultural development of all union republics. Their industry and agriculture have developed to a higher standard, the people's prosperity has continued to grow and rural living standards have moved closer to urban living standards.

Thus, the tasks set by the 26th Party Congress in the sphere of the country's economic and social development are being implemented and our society's further economic and social progress is being ensured.

While paying tribute to the undoubted successes, the party also sees the shortcomings and focuses attention on unresolved problems. For a number of reasons the 2-year targets have been underfulfilled in many important indicators. The development of production is being inhibited by the backlog in fuel extraction, ferrous metallurgy and certain sectors of the machine building industry, construction and rail transport. When formulating the 1983 plan, account was taken of the results of national economic development in the past [2] years of the 5-year plan and of the specific conditions and tasks of the year that is being planned.

Pivotal Year of the 5-Year Plan

The state plan for the country's economic and social development for 1983 approved by the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, was formulated on the basis of the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the requirements of the implementation of the party's long-term economic strategy.

The characteristic feature of the plan for the 3d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is that it is geared toward accelerating the pace of economic development. As the following table shows, the increase in the main indicators of economic development in 1983 are greater than the 1982 increase (in percentage terms against the previous year):

Indicators	1982	1983 (plan)
National income used for consumption and accumulation	2	3.3
Industrial output	2.8	3.2
Agricultural output	3.0	10.5

The absolute increases for those indicators are also greater: R15 billion for national income compared with R9 billion in the current year and R23 billion for industrial output compared with R20 billion in the current year. The increase in agricultural output is planned at R13.3 billion (compared with R3.6 billion in 1982).

The growth rate for national incomes, the consumption fund, group "B" industrial output and retail commodity turnover is planned on the basis of the 5-year plan targets. The planning for the development of sectors of heavy industry, capital construction, transport and other material production sectors is subordinated to achieving this aim.

Capital construction targets have been determined in the light of the anticipated commissioning of major production capacities this year which has made it possible to formulate on a more sound basis the work program for construction workers and machine building enterprises. Resources are primarily being chaneled into accelerating the commissioning of capacities and installations.

Expenditure on restructuring and improving the technical standard of existing enterprises will increase by 10 percent which is 130 percent higher than the increase in the total volume of capital investments. The commissioning of fixed assets and production capacities is envisaged on a greater scale than expenditure on construction. This will make it possible by late 1983 to reduce the scale of unfinished construction in relation to the volume of state capital investments to 78 percent compared with 85 percent in 1982.

All sectors and every association and enterprise must implement specific measures to ensure the fulfillment of the set targets in terms of increasing labor productivity, reducing the material intensiveness of production and increasing the efficiency of capital investments.

Increasing the Degree of Balance

The decisive role in transferring all sectors of the national economy to the path of intensification is played by those industrial sectors which produce the means of production. Thus a central place in the plan is assigned to strengthening the base sectors of heavy industry. The ratios of the development of industrial production are determined on the basis of the requirements of increasing the degree of balance and improving the efficiency of social production and of meeting more fully the population's increasing demands.

The paramount task for 1983 is to ensure the steady supply of energy to the national economy. This envisages the further development of all sectors of the fuel and energy complex and a considerable improvement in the utilization of the fuel and secondary energy resources obtained. Two-thirds of the increase in electricity generation will be obtained through AESes and GESes. The planned volume of the extraction of oil and gas condensate tallies with the 5-year plan targets for 1983 and gas extraction exceeds those targets. As usual, the main growth will be obtained in west Siberia's deposits.

Construction material production sectors are paying principle attention to expanding the output of the most economical types of materials.

The transport and communications system is being strengthened for the smooth functioning of the country's integrated national economic complex. The greatest increase in freight turnover is in pipeline shipment. The construction of the major main gas pipelines will continue. The material-technical base of all forms of transport, primarily rail and road, will be consolidated. The planned freight turnover, in the main, meets the national economy's demand for rail shipments. At the same time, extra measures must be implemented to eliminate serious shortcomings in the leadership of railroad operations and in organizing the repair of rolling stock and production discipline must be strengthened throughout.

Improving Management

The party considers the improvement of the economic mechanism to be an important condition of the transition to an intensive development path. During the 11th 5-Year Plan, a package of measures formulated to this end is to be implemented and the influence of the economic mechanism on improving efficiency and quality is to be stepped up.

Many of the measures outlined are in the implementation stage. Thus, since the beginning of 1982, new wholesale prices and tariffs in which net output normatives are highlighted, have been introduced in industry.

This creates the optimum conditions for strengthening autonomous financing and makes it possible to broaden the sphere of application of more accurate plan and assessment indicators for the activity of associations and enterprises. The leadership of the work of construction organizations is being restructured on the basis of commodity construction output indicators. The implementation of the package of measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum on the improvement of the management of sectors of the agroindustrial complex has begun. A resolution on altering planning and assessment indicators in rail transport was recently adopted.

However, the restructuring of the economic mechanism on the basis of demands for the improvement of production efficiency, as the party Central Committee November (1982) plenum noted, is still being implemented too slowly. The plenum resolved to consider it a very important task to comprehensively raise the standard of work on further improving the planning and management of the economy and the style and methods of economic activity.

"It is necessary," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed in the plenum speech, "to create the kind of conditions -- economic and organizational -- that would stimulate high quality productive labor, initiative and enterprise. And conversely, poor work, slackness and irresponsibility must have the most direct and irreversible effect both on the material rewards, service position and moral prestige of workers."

In each sector of the national economy, the degree to which constantly increasing social demands are satisfied is to be the main criterion for evaluating work. The activity of production collectives, party and public organizations and organs of economic management are to be directed toward this.

Developing the Initiative of Labor Collectives

Major and, to a considerable extent, new tasks have been set in all spheres of economic and social progress. Success depends primarily on the party's purposeful work and on the ability to focus the activity of party, state and economic organs and all labor collectives on the vital avenues.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum noted that it is necessary to mobilize all the means at our disposal and to begin the widespread propagandizing and explanation of the plan targets for the third year of the 5-year plan. Targets must be expressed in concrete form appropriate to each enterprise and labor collective.

It is necessary, furthermore, to place cadres correctly so that the decisive areas should be manned by people who are politically mature, competent, who possess initiative, organizational abilities and a sense of what is new -- those indispensable requirements for the successful leadership of modern production.

It is also necessary to develop the activeness of the working masses themselves and to embody the party's ideas, plans and appeals in the labor activeness of the millions. Socialist competition is a most important means of doing that.

The collectives of advanced associations, enterprises, construction and transport organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are adopting counterplans which exceed the 5-year plan targets. It is the task of party committees and soviet, trade union and komsomol organs to comprehensively support this initiative and to eliminate in a practical way everything that hinders the Soviet people's highly productive labor.

The materials of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and of the USSR Supreme Soviet session have been received with approval by the party and the Soviet people.

Our country's working people, closely united around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, are fully determined to carry out the stiff targets of the third year of the 5-year plan and to strive for new achievements in economic and cultural building.

ECONOMIST AGANBEGYAN DISCUSSES WORK INCENTIVES

PM211039 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by academician A. Aganbegyan, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production: "Incentives and Reserves"]

[Text] Novosibirsk -- I shall begin with some reminiscences. When I had only just taken up the post of head of the Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production, I had to spend a lot of time on economic questions of gold extraction -- in particular the working of placer deposits. When the content of the placers was reduced and it was inconvenient to work them with the ordinary system, the extraction sector was turned over to complete financial autonomy, to the team and whole-job [akkordnyy] contract, to use present day terminology.

Formerly the placer supported at the sector a chief, shift leaders, foremen, blasters and repair workers -- in brief people too numerous to count. Wages here were determined on the basis of fixed rates [oklady shtatnogo raspisaniya] and bonuses -- by the established provisions. And all this depended little on the overall [economic] results. That is not now the case under the whole-job system. The bulldozer operator is also the sector chief, he is the shift chief, the team leader, the repair worker and so forth.

Why are there such differences, you ask. Why such a difference in the payroll? Well, you can understand that with full financial autonomy every superfluous person means additional wages and consequently a reduction in the workers' earnings. Who would voluntarily want to receive less?

But what about the work? That is ultimately the criterion. We became convinced that at financially autonomous sectors labor productivity was three times higher. Under the new organization material incentives became the determining factor. The gold miners' work was now paid on the basis of the final result and the less they lost en route toward this result the more they received. In terms of each gram of gold, the size of the wages of a financially autonomous team was half what it had been under the old organization and the prime cost of the mined metal was also correspondingly lower.

It is no accident that I have cited this example from my own practice. The fact that, for a number of the most important indicators, the plan targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan have not been fulfilled is a matter for serious thought. Let us think about the following figures. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan labor productivity in our industry rose 32 percent, in the Ninth 5-year plan it rose 34 percent. The 10th 5-year plan produced a growth which was half that. From 34 percent to 17 percent. And even that increase was achieved mainly in 1976-1978, while in 1979 labor productivity increased only 2.3 percent and in 1980 2.7 percent. The labor productivity growth target for this 5-year plan was 24 percent. So far, as the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum noted, this indicator is increasing at a pace which cannot satisfy us.

And again my thoughts go back to the mid-sixties. It was 15 years ago that the Azot association, Shchekinskiy Rayon, Tula Oblast, began an economic experiment. Its essence boiled down to a simple task: obtaining more output with a smaller number of workers. The association itself has resolved many problems since then. Production output there has trebled while labor productivity has quadrupled. Another less graphic example. Some 14 years ago, the Aksay Plastics Plant (Rostov Oblast) introduced a system which prompted every worker to revise labor, semimanufacture and raw material expenditure norms independently.

Again there was an achievement: the expenditure of time on producing output was reduced here by over 600,000 norm-hours while labor productivity rose by an average of 14 percent a year. In both cases the expenditure on wages per ruble of output was greatly reduced, although the average wages level rose. But other enterprises have failed to achieve an increase in the pace of labor productivity growth by comparison with the increase in wages.

And so a complex picture takes shape. We have available a whole series of successfully found examples of effective incentives for highly productive work. At the same time an important indicator of our economy's effectiveness such as labor productivity is rising increasingly slowly. What is the reason? Why do such obvious incentives fail to "work?"

You can be given incentives for your result only when that result depends on you. Very often we have a situation where the collective is not independent in taking economic decisions. Someone from an all-union industrial association can change this result with a single phone call or the ministry will produce an amended plan. Or a subcontractor will fail to deliver metal or subassemblies on time, the railroad will fail to transport output or the construction workers will frustrate the commissioning of new capacities.... and none of them makes up in full the loss which you have incurred. That's all. The result already depends to a considerable extent not on you but on attendant circumstances. You cannot be responsible for it and you have no opportunity to encourage people for it.

The fundamental question of the operation of incentives is the question of the independence of associations and enterprises as the main financially autonomous cells of our society, and their responsibility for their own economic actions. Correspondingly all other management links, including higher-ranking ones, must be responsible for their decisions both financially and administratively. In this connection, as an economist, I was deeply impressed by the proposition expressed at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum that in resolving the question of the independence of associations and enterprises it is time to move from talk to action.

An important condition for the successful dissemination of all progressive undertakings is a sound plan. Take the Shchekino Method. What is its thrust? The higher-ranking organization sets the enterprise a target, for 5 years let us say, for production output, the wages fund and so forth. If the collective fulfills this plan with a smaller number of workers then the saved wages fund may be used for additional payments and the award of bonuses. But how does the picture take shape in practice?

Most frequently the plan is changed every year and on each occasion the wages fund is revised. What Shchekino Method can we speak of here? People have mastered related professions and thus reduced the number of workers and saved on the wages fund. And suddenly for next year a more rigorous plan is laid down for the wages fund. And you are left without reserves in a very difficult position. Is the ministry or all-union industrial association interested in establishing a firm plan? Can they guarantee the enterprises and organizations that the production plan will be such and such and the wages fund such and such? No, they are not interested and they cannot give this guarantee. The point is that the Gosplan in turn also fails to guarantee them a firm plan backed up by all resources.

A second, more important element. Having provided a sound, stable plan and wages fund for a number of years to come, the ministry loses its scope for maneuver and thus makes its own life more complicated. For instance, some enterprise has failed to fulfill the plan and overspent on the wages fund, perhaps not even through its own fault. How does the ministry act? At its discretion it puts an additional load on other enterprises. As a rule the leading collectives, in the form of a plan target. The additional target is handed down to them and the plan is revised upward and more rigorous indicators are given for saving on the wages fund in order to achieve the overall figures for the sector.

Here is a characteristic example. At the Omsk petroleum refining combine (it is now called Omsknefteorgsintez) labor productivity was increasing by no more than 4 percent a year. After transferring to the Shchekino Method it began to increase by 8 and more percent a year. That is, the pace doubled. While formerly the enterprise was undermanned by 800 workers, after transferring to the Shchekino Method over 2,000 people were released (while the volume of production increased). The results are more than gratifying. However, not without the ministry's initiative, an end was put to this experiment. Why? The reason is very simple. It was easier for the ministry thus. It is more convenient for it to set the enterprise an additional target, for in that case it is possible to maneuver. The combine has come full circle -- in the 5 years of the previous 5-year plan it increased productivity by only 12 percent and in recent years has begun to reduce even that level. There is a shortage of manpower again. They are back where they started.

And so we have become convinced that one of the main preconditions ensuring that incentives "work" is the presence of a sound and stable plan target. Another essential condition is punctilious material and technical supply. A plan can be given and a project highlighted, but subsequently no panels, for instance, are supplied to the construction workers, and so the team collapses.

Any progressive undertakings presuppose a high level of production organization. Here too a very great deal depends on material and technical supply. As an example the Volga truck plant system of remuneration is frequently cited. Many people would like to use it at their own enterprises. The majority have failed. Why? it is not a question of the remuneration system. It is necessary to begin not with the system but with the Volga truck plant procedure in the broadest sense of the concept. The way the Volga truck plant has assimilated production capacities is an example of an organized approach. A line for the production of 220,000 trucks, a finished truck every 66 seconds! No one in our country has ever seen such conveyer belts at close range. The young workers could not learn to operate the new equipment anywhere else because we simply did not have such mechanisms.

So it was under those conditions that all the projects were commissioned on schedule. In 6 months the line was installed. In 9 months the Volga truck plant had reached its full planned capacity. Fantastic! And the organization of repair? After all, the Volga truck plant has no spare duplicate equipment. If an automated line produces some washer or other, then it is unique of its kind, there is no other such line. If it stops the Zhigulis will not be produced. No such stoppages occur here. How reliable this entire service must be!

These are some of the economic conditions on which the incentive system's fulfillment of its function -- influencing the raising of production efficiency -- depends. It is also very important which system of incentives is used and where.

We use the terms: team contract, the Shchekino Method, the Aksay Experiment. What lies behind them? The raising of productivity, the better use of equipment and saved raw material and fuel. I should like to draw special attention to these latter factors.

For many production facilities a ton of raw material saved is far more important than the release of a worker. So what is it most advantageous to encourage? The suggestion that a system should be used offering incentives for everything would seem to be obvious. But on more detailed study you realize that this is a loophole for obtaining money for nobody knows what. The plan can be ruined but you will be given a bonus for rationalization. You have wrecked the target for new equipment but distinguished yourself in the production of old output and pocketed six bonus salaries. All these shortcomings can be eliminated if the incentive is generated from the gross income.

I show this as an example of a financially autonomous team which I described at the beginning of the article.

A specific price is set for the output produced. Of the sum obtained expenses are deducted for materials, fuel, electricity, plant hire and so forth. The remainder is shared among the team members in accordance with their labor participation coefficients.

What makes the system a good one? Let us suppose that a bulldozer operator has left the engine turned on for the night because he does not want to warm it up. Some 30 liters of solar oil is R3 a day or R90 a month. We deduct them from each person's pocket. Not very disadvantageous? But there can be other outlays. For instance, someone has taken a tractor, but it stands idle. There is a hire charge of R1,000. Again it comes out of their pockets. In brief, under this system each person will keep track to ensure that nothing falls by the way in vain, including each minute of working time. Another thing is that this attitude must become a general principle. But we return again to control by the ruble. Where this exists, man gains and the state as a whole gains. Where it does not exist, the entire country pays for the thriftlessness of its units.

I do not want people to take me as meaning that I am militating for a universal transition, so to speak, to remuneration for gross income. But it is one of the ways of effecting a fundamental advance toward intensification and a sharp spurt in raising labor productivity.

In conclusion, I should like to touch on several problems of a rather delicate nature. We speak of improving material incentives. And what we imply here is money. But is it only money which now figures in the incentives system?

I know people who would not move to a new job offered to them paying an additional R30-40 in wages. The reason? They are employed on work they love, there is a good atmosphere in the collective, they can get to work rapidly and conveniently by transport and so forth.

Or take this question: the opportunity to display more initiative in the consumer sphere. Consider, for instance, taxis. You frequently stand waiting for a taxi and none comes. There is a shortage of vehicles and drivers. At the same time there are enough "private operators" (excuse the jargon). What if authorization is given to conclude contracts with vehicle owners for partial assistance to our taxi fleets (while, naturally, deducting a tax for the state)? Who will lose out? No one, I believe.

There is the same problem with small stores. After all, under the existing system they each have a chief, an accountant and so on and so forth. Why not try, on a contract basis (again, paying a fee to the state) to lease all this out? Of course, these mini-service points will operate under state control but a more flexible system of incentives would make it possible to improve the quality of their work and to turn them from loss-making stores into efficient ones...

It will seem to some people that my suggestions are hardly applicable to a socialist country. But I am speaking of forms of incentive under state control, without involving hired labor. Well, in addition, all this is functioning and has given a good account of itself in a number of socialist countries. We must think and make suggestions. But the main thing is to find forms for the working people's maximum participation in the improvement of our economy's efficiency and in the search for additional sources for improving prosperity. That is the only way it should be. And not otherwise.

BRIEFS

OIL, GAS CONSTRUCTION PLAN -- The 1981-82 plan has been completed by the Ministry of Construction of Enterprises of the Oil and Gas Industry. In comparison with the 1980 volume of construction and assembly, work has increased by 27 percent. Correspondent Parshikov was told at the ministry that the length of underground pipelines in the country had increased since the beginning of the fiscal year by more than 20,000 km. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 10 Dec 82 LD]

HEALTH UPDATE ON COSMONAUTS BEREZOVOY, LEBEDEV

LD180008 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 17 TASS -- "Doctors have found no special surprises in the condition of Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev. We suppose they will be at home before the end of this year", said Cosomonaut Aleksey Leonov in an interview with the weekly NEDELYA. He also said that at the time Berezovoy and Lebedev returned to earth after their 211-day mission it was apparent that both were sunken physically and had become thinner and paler. There also were some invisible changes, detectable by instruments only.

Aleksey Leonov noticed that the cosmonauts "had a longing for regular human communication with friends. They eat with a good appetite, asking for chicken, cucumbers, tomatoes and so on. They swim every day in a pool with increased oxygen content. This is not for the sake of bathing alone, but rather for them to have some weightlessness in water and make their life easier. They still find it a bit difficult to be seated as the muscles that make the position comfortable are out of their elementary function".

When asked whether the long flight had told upon the cosmonauts themselves and their relations with the people around, Aleksey Leonov said:

"I think that every person who has been in outer space tends to get a new assessment of his place on earth. He is inclined to think more of earth as the home of all people, and of every human as a dear person. He becomes kinder, more considerate of others and is no longer sensitive to trifles. I can observe this also in the case of Berezovoy and Lebedev. They have a broader way of thinking now, they are kinder and wiser".

Leonov said in conclusion that Berezovoy and Lebedev "have made an important step in increasing the endurance of weightlessness, which is essential for activity in large orbital stations, space plants and factories and inter-planetary missions. So far we are groping our way in the dark, but it is clear now that we can make the next step and continue to explore the unknown".

NEW SOVIET ANTARCTIC RESEARCH STATION SET UP

LD172206 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Leningrad December 17 TASS -- Soviet geologists set up a new research settlement in Antarctica. They baptized it Soyuz to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. A Soviet flag has been hoisted over the place, and today research groups embarked on scientific expeditions here, said the leaders of the 28th Soviet expedition.

The well-known polar geologist Garik Grikurov [spelling of name as received], one of the leaders of the Soviet Antarctic programme, said that the Soyuz Base has been set up on the shores of Lake Beaver in the area of the shelf glacier Emory. This part of the Antarctic Continent has riveted the attention of geologists by rock strata of different ages and mineral composition emerging from the surface. Under the glacier Emory, a vast break in the earth's crust has been discovered, along which, presumably, there occurs the expansion of the floor of the Indian Ocean and of the crystal foundation of "The White Continent".

Garik Grikurov noted that Soviet researchers were the first to study this part of eastern Antarctica. They were the first to make a detailed map of it, and discovered here promising deposits of minerals, such as iron ore and coal.

The programme of activities at the Soyuz Base is intended to take up several years. Scientists and specialists have at their disposal light-engine planes, helicopters, engine-driven sledges and field laboratories.